Seguit Control of the control of the

arraign for treason all who aided and abetted the rendering of a man to his liberty.

Now it is quite plain that treason is to be plentiful. The prospects of harvest were never better. We have felt the symptoms of ripeness ourselves. And as treason is a capital offence, and brings a man to hanging, it is plain that the Government has work on hand for a while to come. Every candidate for such honours, therefore, has a right, we think to insit upon it that if the Government will hang one man for helping another to his liberty, they shall at least provide good hemp. It is against the law to try a man twice for the same offence. But our hangmen sometimes try a fellow twice or three times before they succeed. We have prejudices against the edited the first it is not strong enough to hold the Union together it is not strong enough to hold the weight of one traitor. Why not drop hemp entirely (as it drops its viotims), and try cotton? Cotton politics and cotton theology have caught the wind as well as cotton theology have caught the wind as well as cotton asils. Why not cotton cordage? If cotton is half as good for hanging traitors as cotton theology have caught the wind as well as cotton theology have caught the wind as well as cotton theology have caught the wind will be at no expense. But every consideration requires that they should use cotton. Judas tried lemp, and they only they not to hang in suspense? If any of them have a mind to try it, we will intercede for the other conveniences requisite, so that they shold be at conveniences requisite, so that they shall be at no expense. But every consideration requires that they should use cotton. Judas tried lemp, and there one place is not strange that Kossuth, on reading his own blood to market mingled with his sending his own blood to market mingled with his sending his own blood to market mingled with his sending his protect the authority of God himself, who have been the most of the master in the right of each of the conveniences requisite, so that they shall be

FRUITS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The natural results of this atrocious policy are now lamentably developing themselves. Slaveowners avail themselves of the law rigorously and vindictively; the free black population and a few whites make common cause with the pursued slaves, and desperate resistance and bloodshed result. The two Messrs. Gorsuch are dead; * other parties in the fray at Christiana are injured; the fugitive slaves were not taken (probably they are safely beyond the bor-ders of the United States); but twenty-four persons

Note, for explosing shelly on the proof of the state of t

this practice is to be ascribed to the policy of the government to which their ancestors were subject, and not to their own choice. But to omit any precaution that might afford a hope of relieving them, however gradually, both from the burthen and the reproach, would have justly exposed them to the charge of nourishing the evil which they did not create. The Constitution, therefore, contained a provision showing, evidently, the design that, at a tuture period, the increase of slaves by importation should be prohibited. Subsequent laws have carried this provision into effect. In whatever tends to diminish the evil of Slavery, or to check its growth, all parts of the confederacy are alike interested. In the States where it chiefly exists, to devise some secure and certain plan of deliverence from it effects, has been the earnest wish of enlightened and reflecting men. The same feelings and views induced Congress, when new territories were received as part of the commenced. The South are determined to introduce new slave States, and the North the territory was in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish, it is the spirit of the introduction of Slavery into the territory.

In an animous in the wish, it is the spirit of republicant manimous in the wish is an tole them go.

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even to the uttermost ends of the earth to save the perishing souls of the Heathen, and denounce as fanatics, disorganizers, and infidels, those who would do any thing to expose the character of the system producing such a state of things as is described in

OUR BLACK POPULATION.

Can any means more efficacious than those now in operation be adopted for the moral and religious

cient numbers to be objects of the deepest interest and attention. Their presence gives distinction and peculiar character to a whole section of the land All other political subjects and interests are absorbed in the political one growing out of their presence.

Can any reasonable man, any thoughtful Christian, therefore, for a moment doubt that, in the de

crees of Providence, tremendous consequences ar connected with this race, to our race, and that their religious improvement is not only a benevolent work, but a duty in which our self-interest is deeply involved? Can any man, with a tincture of Christian feeling and knowledge, fail to perceive that three millions of immortal men, with their countless pos-terity, were not placed in our midst merely to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that great purposes must be providentially connected with their transportation and growth here under such peculiar circumstances? In short, is it not plain that they have been placed among us to be nurtured in our Christian civilization for great ulterior designs? If such purposes exist in the Divine mind, the manner we, the white race, perform our part is the relation in which we are placed, is of the las the relation in which we are placed, is of the last importance to us personally and nationally. If we fulfil the duty appointed to us, doubtless the blessing of Him who ruleth over the nations, and appointed to them the bounds and limits of their habitations. will rest upon us-if not, what can we expect but indignation," which shall consume our national existence, and number us among the nations of the earth who have been "weighed in the balances and found wanting?"

No adequate provision has yet been made for the moral, religious, and intellectual instruction of our black population. This, our paramount and na-tional duty, is neglected, not simply by the nation or by men of the world, but by the Christian church, and by no branch of it to so fearful a degree as by the Presbyterian. Our Christian influence upon this population is almost nothing. Few of them attend our ministrations; and if they did, they are not adapted to their wants. Something more must be done than is doing, or a great national duty is neglected, and of course a great national delinquency incurred Something more must be done, or a fear-ful responsibility will rest upon the Presbyterian Church, which ought to be foremost in the perform ance of this national obligation, and which is fore most in its feelings of interest in this race. But we must not only feel—we must act. We must not only "say," but "do."

What, then, is necessary to be done? Is there

any existing agency sufficient to meet the demand There is not, as every one is obliged to acknowledge. Whatever is the cause, the blacks do not and will not attend the services of our church. They do not generally attend the services of our children. They do not generally attend the services of any denomination. Yast multitudes live and die almost in total ignorance of the Christian religion! In the midst of a Christian population, with "the Sun of Righteousness" shining in full-orbed splendour around them. they "sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death." "sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death."

It is evident that some instrumentality more po tent than now operates must be brought into exercise. A fact generally known suggests what it must be. It is observable that the blacks are ever ready to attend religious services performed by one of their own colour. Whatever be the reason of this fact, it own colour. Whatever be the reason of this fact, is undoubted—that while they will not, in any cosiderable numbers, attend the instructions of a whi purable fact, whatever may be the reasons for its Doubtless the reasons for it are as lackberries;" but as the fact will not · pleaty as blackberries;" ficiently deep in human nature and the relation of

under suitable and adequate religious instruction. would doubtless yield abundantly the fruits of article believes, that observation on the peculiar traits of the African character suggests strongly, triumphs.

We repeat the fact, our black populations will and do, willingly, perseveringly, and in crowds, attend religious instruction by coloured teachers. Here, ledge. We are not unaware that strong prejudices exist against "negro preachers," and that many still start back with aversion at the idea of fostering their litical institutions. now exist in numbers, and will continue to exist, and that it would be wise on the part of the whites to religious wants of the coloured population, and likeour midst. Such a coloured ministry it is then the duty of the church to provide. Such an alteration should be made to educate and qualify, to an adequate extent, such a class of preachers.

of our population, and the relations we sustain to it. Nor is the proposition so novel as it may seem. and would give. Christian infinite action of state of state of the made to be a mighty blessing to both races, and with a lantern, and with the assistance of all the power of the made to be a mighty blessing to both races, and with a lantern, and with the assistance of all the power of the made to be a mighty blessing to both races, and an honour to the cause of Christ. It would be pre-ferable that such a ministry should be raised up who would prepare Christian youth among their servants, when called upon by the authority of the ministry, what a mighty change might be produced, in another generation among our African population! np to colonise and Christianize Africa! What a blessing would follow to our race! We might then We might then whole land. ssing would follow to our race! the benediction of Heaven to rest upon our country, and to turn this now wide-spread and giant to them. and to the world.

It is a matter of high gratification to know that ect presented in this article has been under be brought before the Synod of Kentucky, and ultimately the General Assembly, under favourable authe consideration of one of our Presbyteries, and will silent upon it as the grave. The pulpits were busy

It is generally understood that the first African ag the new converts, numbers were in possesnewly settled contry, labour was unquestionably the general lot; and the distinction between the conditions of masters and slaves, was therefore less strongly markof masters and slaves, was therefore less scrong; and the detarn in later times. Little was known respecting the means by which the slaves imported into this land were obtained in their own. It was probably believed, and, perhaps, in some cases correctly, that the condition of the negroes was rather improved than deterior of the negroes was rather improved than deterior. tion of the negroes was rather improved than deteriorated, by a transfer to the fertile farms of the western world. Hence, it is not surprising that many of the converts to Quakerism should continue to hold posses them should become common throughout little attention from Friends, on this continent, during the time of George Fox. And this is readily accounted for on the supposition that the Slavery, then existing here, had not then assumed a very oppressive character. But, in the West Indian Texas, and the Mexican War, and California, which Islands, where Slavery was more predominant, the Islands and provoked even more and wider discussion than Such Christian man! To be sure, On Pease: count positively declare to be trace of George Fox. And this it is that that gentleman would, for no consideration lite is that that gentleman would, for no consideration shad followed its freest speech.

And for further jewels of our crown have we not the Bristol Examiner the following shad followed its freest speech.

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evils of the system were more clearly and forcibly narked; and he subject arrested the feeling and dis riminating mind of George Fox, when he visited Baradoes, in 1671. He then advised Friends of that Is and to treat their slaws with kindness, "and that fer certain years of servitude, they should make them free." He also gave his judgment, that when released om servitude they should not be sent away empty thus he recommended the adoption of the principle laid down in the Mosaic code; and furnished a germ, which was long afterwards more fully unfolded, in the com-

was long afterwards more fully unfolded, in the com-pensation allowed to emancipated slaves, for service performed after attaining the usual age of freedom. performed after attaining the usual age of freedom.

The first notice, taken in a Society capacity, appears to have originated among the German Friends who settled in Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia. They brought the subject before the Yearly Meeting in 1688, but that body declined giving a positive judgment upon it. Eight years afterwards the same Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, issued advice to its members not to encourage further importations of negroes, and to attend to the moral and religious improvement of those then in their possession. The subject of importing and holding slaves appears to have engaged the consideration of that Meeting, at intervals, for several years, before it was taken up in any other, on either side of the Atlantic. Until the year 1714, I do not find that any Friend had appeared, as an author, expressly condemning the

Until the year 1112, 1 to not mit since any Friends had appeared, as an author, expressly condemning the Slavery of the African race; but a pamphlet, a mutilated copy of which lies before me, seems in that year to have been given to the public. The preface, dated New Jersey, First month, 1714, is signed John Hep New Jersey, First month, 1712, is signed and they ourn. This was probably the earliest production of the kind from the pen of a Friend. Essays on the same subject, by William Burling, of Long Island, and by Ralph' Sandiford, of Philadelphia, appeared soon afterwards; the former in 1718, and the latter in 1729 A pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "A Testimony against the Anti-Christian Practice of making Slaves of Men." A pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "A Testimony against the Anti-Christian Practice of making Slaves of Men," by Elihu Coleman, of Nantucket, a minister in the Society of Friends, was published in 1733. The Legislature of Massachusetts had, previously to that time, made several efforts to prevent the importation of slaves into the province, but without success. Though Slavery was tolerated by the laws of the province, and by the Discipline of Friends, when this pamphlet was written, the pious author lived to see Slavery extinguished in the State of Massachusetts; and banished from the in the State of Massachusetts: and banished from th Religious Society to which he belonged .- Friends' Re

* Deut. 15: 14.

Wational Anti-Slavery Standard.

** All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its necuniary concerns should be addressed to Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.
†|† Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, Treasurer, at Boston; or to Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

OUR PLAN.

THE question is often asked of the Abolitionists. what is your plan? How do you expect to do anything in the direction of Emancipation? We might answer in the words of the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Pauls, "si monumentum requiras, circumspice!" If you want to know what we have done. m nister, though the service be expressly appointed for them, they will flock to hear the preaching of one of their own colour, however illy qualified to instruct them. We say this is the undoubted indistuce of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise is that it has no tue of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise is that it has no plan. Or, at least, if its mighty maze be not without a plan, it is not what the wise and statesmanlik be questioned, the causes of it may be passed unnoticed. They, however, it may be remarked, lie sufginning, has been to effect the change in the oninions and feelings of the individuals that make up things to produce permanent effects. They are not likely to cease to operate soon, if ever.

The blacks will and do attend Christian service performed by one of their own colour. They attend in flocks—they have a strong religious tendency. They are susceptible of deep religious tendency. They are susceptible of deep religious impressions, and of the individuals that make up the nation, which must precede any change of their institutions. Our warfare is with the Ideas of the Nation, being well assured that as soon as we can overcome them, there will be no lack of wise and statesmanlike men to rearrange them into the outstatesmanlike men to rearrange them into the outstatesmanlike men to rearrange them. statesmanlike men to rearrange them into the outward forms which will have become inevitable. As Christian knowledge. Indeed the writer of this long as the American people believe Slavery to be a good thing, or an evil thing for which they were not tratts of the African character suggests strongly, that it is among this race the Christian religion is to bave its fullest development, and exhibit its highest ty, it is plain that there is no likelihood of their set ting themselves about destroying it. Our business. then, is to disturb the quietude into which the gene then, the instrumentality is to be found which must ral mind has settled itself upon this subject and to be used to elevate them in moral and religious know- show how fatal are the moral and political errors upon which they have built up their social and no

instructions. It would be a sufficient reply to the objections of such persons, that coloured preachers spice! Look around you and see for yourselves. to the Well, and what has been our success? Circum Twenty years ago the public opinion of the whole that it would be wise on the part of the whites to take them under their patronage, and endeavour to improve their qualifications. This doubtless would about Slavery, excepting that it was something that be a wise policy. But we maintain that a coloured could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we be the same that the work could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we be the same that could not be helped and that nobody was to be two years ago, when we both wore cocked hats and leather the general question of abotic there has a blamed for. Whatever political divisions there is whites the whites whites the between parties or between different sectors and carried our rifles to Church to be ready for any sudden inroad of the Savages; when in religious knowledge, and to fulfil that "manifest tions of the country, Slavery made no part in them for which Providence has placed them in All agreed in passing by on the other side, if not in wounding afresh the prostrate body of him who had should be made in the discipline of the Presbyterian fallen among thieves. In the excitement which church, as to admit of an order of coloured ministers shook the country during the contest between Adams both from the slaves and free, and proper efforts and Jackson for the Presidency, who ever heard anything about the Slaves or the disturbance which We know that we shall startle the prejudices of Slavery caused in the machinery of government? many—that many will stare at the suggestion; but At the time of Nullification, was the integrity of the we know also that this, or something very like it, is Slave System one of the causes which provoked the imperatively demanded by the condition of this class | Chivalry of South Carolina to appeal to Arms and to the God of Battles? Nothing was heard of it. Nor is the proposition so novel as it may seem. Or-dained coloured ministers exist, we believe in the Methodist and Baptist churches, and why should not but an obscure handful of fanatics, chiefly confined such an order exist in the Presbyterian church?—
With a proper training, such as our church could and would give. Christian ministration by black men Mayor of Boston (the Hon. H. G. Otis), though searching diligently and going about like Diogener lice to boot, could scarcely find. A quarter of a fershie that such a ministry should be raised up from the slave part of the coloured population, and it is believed that there are many Christian masters Louisiana into the company of the States, and a dozen years before when, with even more brazen assurchurch to do so. for the glorious work of instructing ance it bullied us out of the South Western Territory. their fellow servants in "the unsearchable riches of there seemed to be some sense left of the encroaching Christ." Under an adequately prepared coloured and grasping nature of Slavery, and some spirit to attempt resistance to it. But Slavery was triumph-What a glorious band of missionaries would be raised ant in both cases, and it seemed as if it was acknow

How stands the case now? Does Slavery feel as evil—the presence of a foreign and alien race, num-safe as it did then? Though ever insolent, it is, at bering millions, in our midst-into a blessing to us, least, not the insolence of contempt that it now shows towards us. In those days the subject was never moved in Congress. The chief presses were mount duty of catching negroes had not then been revealed. The feet of those that brought the glad TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVEHOLDING. tidings of that great joy were not yet beautiful upon the mountains. The laws as they had existed for staves imported into the country, now composing the United Staves, consisted of a cargo of twenty, carried into Jomes's river, by a Dutch vessel, in 1620. The standard of the country country. Abolitionists had avowed the zeal of the country, covered, as great part of it then wis, with its naive forests, oreated large dem ands for Loour; and the practice of purchasing and holding slaves, seems to have been fallen into without much reflection. The first unportation occurred about four years before George Fox was born: and, consequently, almost thirty before the Society were acknowledged.

Abolitionists had avowed the zeal of the counting houses and work-shops of the North to rally about the darling institution of their Southern customers, and Garrison was mobbed and Thompson driven out of the country, the South professed to be satisfied with the loyalty of the North and to regard itself as safe in its b other's keeping. But those haleyon days are past. The continual dropping of the About the north of the country of the country of the North and to regard itself as safe in its b other's keeping. But those haleyon days are past. The continual dropping of the About the same of the Society were acknowledged. litionists told at last even on the stone of the North- Pease. ern heart. The echoes of the North and West were heard in the Capitol. Anti-Slavery could no longer be kept out of Congress. It presented itself, with its credentials in its hand, and insisted upon being heard. Though its seat was vehemently contested. it prevailed, and has been for many sessions the most prominent and loudest member of Congress. Even converts to Quakerism should continue to hold posses sion of their slaves; and that the practice of holding them should become common. The subject seems to have engaged but little attention from Friends, on this during the last session, when it had been gagged and lence was more eloquent than the loudest phrase, \$1,500? A "Christian man!" To be sure, Oh Pease! could positively declare to be true of George Thompson,

Webster tricked it out, that so it might postpone that inevitable day, and so the South had its way again

Our plan has thus far worked exactly as we expected in all material things. We always believed that the South would be aroused by the movement of this question to that madness that goes before destruction. Perhaps we could hardly have imagined the diabolical impudence of the Fugitive Bill or the infernal absurdity of Judge Kane's Law. But that the evil spirit would cry aloud and rend us before i departed from us, we always believed. What has been gained by the Fugitive Bill? One slave dragged back from Boston, against all law, over the pros trate institutions of Massachusetts; two from New York; two or three from Buffalo; and three or four from Philadelphia. We do not take into the account those carried back from the Free States along the line of Slavery, for slaves have always been recov ered in that debateable land. But in the parts of the country where fugitives have been considered safe, these cases make up about the sum of the triamphs of the Fugitive Law. And as an offset, we have the Rescue of Shadrach, the battle of Christiana and the storming of the Syracuse barracoon How stands the Agitation account? On which side of Profit and Loss is the balance? This Agitation is "the Plan" of the Abolitionists, and we have to thank Mr. Webster and the Slave-catching Judge and Commissioners and their whole tribe for the help they have given us at their own charges. Whigs Democrats and Free Soilers are busy doing our work It is our business to keep them at it, and in due pro cess of time out of the chaos of conflicting passion and opinions the New Polity will take unto itself shape and substance.-E. Q.

ANTHONY SHERMAN.

WITHIN the last week the name of Anthony Shermar has headed editorial notices and long statements in several of our morning papers. The name is a good name, and has a sort of Puritanical twang to it, as it it were born and brought up in Massachusetts or Connecticut, and had sat for the last two centuries in the high-backed pew of a New England Meeting House, and had a from firstly to twenty-fourthly hurled at it from under the old-fashioned sounding-board of a New England pulpit twice a week, at least, ever since the

landing of the May Flower.

Anthony Sherman—Anthony Sherman—it may be a polish fancy, but the name comes over us like one of those puzzling memories which we are sure is nothing remembered in this world, and which fanciful people refer to some former state of existence. Had we any taith in such a fancy, we should be certain that we had known some of the Anthony Shermans a hundred or oul heresy if his long prayer was short of an hour, or his sermon less than two; when we should have mourned over our own light-mindedness had we smiled oftene than once a week, and have been in dread of eterna damnation had we indulged in ever so grim a joke more than once in a twelvemonth, and that at any other time than the Annual Thanksgiving; when our children were brought up in the fear of God with the fear of good hickory saplings, and heresies and all free thinking were brought to a wholesome termination a the stocks and the whipping-pest; when, in short, the Lord visibly reigned in all our New England Churches when our bag and our store were growing heavier and heavier in a new and pleasant land, those children of the Evil One, the Indians, and all other vermin were gradually disappearing by the blessing of God and our good rifles, and our colony was beginning a profitable trade, and gaining good farm hands in the African Heathen. Anthony Sherman-Anthony Sherman-surely the child has been baptised in that name, and the old man buried in it when we were by, and knew all about it, or there is no trusting in these pre-existent memo ries. But who is the present Anthony Sherman? One J. Morris Pease, an agent of the American Colonis tion Society, tells us in the morning papers. He, Sherman, is no old puritan, nor son of a puritan, but a slave He is, it seems, no ordinary man; so Pease says. "He is a slave," says the agent, "an intelligent industrious, Christian man, about 40 years old, and va-

We must pause a moment at this climax. Viewing it rhetorically, we have no fault to find with it, for, taking Mr Pease's stand-point, and looking at a man as most valuable for what he will bring in good, bankable money, the climax is without fault. With that view, even the mention of his age adds to its beauty. For observe, he is "about 40 years old." Now, wer Anthony Sherman only half that age, or ten years younger, he would be too young; and were he ten or twenty, or even five years older, he would be too old. tage of that ignorance, he arrogantly assumes that there At twenty, a youth has not fairly reached man's estate: at thirty, he is not quite yet in his prime. But at represented by the British and Foreign Society. He forty-five, or fifty, or, still more, at sixty, he has knows this to be untrue; he knows that there is a passed his meridian; the sun of his strength and man- large class of persons there, and among them many hood is on the decline. It is "about 40" that his intelligence, his industry, even his Christian virtues, may | West India Emancipation, who have no respect for, and be looked to as richest and ripest; and then comes, as a natural and inevitable consequence, to cap the climax sake of argument, that he might properly assume. better to be industrious, better still to be a Christian and so escape the imputation of intended falsehood, he man, and especially at the age of "about 40 years;" can make no such plea for his reference to Mr. Thompbut "to be valued at \$1,500!" Think of that! says son. He knew that probably not one of his audien But suppose we turn it up-side-down, and look at it

in that position. The climax still defies criticism. He Anti-Slavery Society. He knew that if any such sup-

free, and they are represented as desirous of going to bigoted sectarism, and of his personal vanity. Is this, a Liberia, if the son, husband, and father, can, be permitted to go with them. The truth probably is that, for that which has mainly governed Mr. Scoble in his Antithe sake of his escape from Slavery, they are willing to Slavery relations for a dozen years past. suffer exile, and to face death and starvation in Africa. But Anthony's mistress is a "kind hearted mistress,"
Mr. Pease says, and, on condition of his going into banishment with his family, agrees to release her claim to him for \$550. We corfess a painful doubt here as to the first virtue of Anthony's character—the "valued at \$1500." Perhaps Mr. Pease reckons according to the market value of men recently established in this city, and that the value of \$550, which Mrs. Patter city, and that the value of \$550, which Mrs. Patton cause to have done so would have been to acknowledge puts upon Anthony, is all that he would bring in Sa- that the question of Slavery was one which could not vannah. There, perhaps, the list of his virtues would properly be meddled with at all, and especially by an pe reversed, and that he is a Christian, first, next in- Englishman. For nobody knows better than he that it lustrious, and then intelligent. But that his intelligence is too great, we may presume, for Mr. Pease says his subject; that was rarely complained of; but that e " is almost crazy to know what is to be the fate of he should meddle with it at all. He was feared, and himself and family;" that he is industrious we know, hated because his arguments and his eloquence were irfor he pays Mrs. Patton fifteen dollars per month for the privilege of retaining the balance of his wages; cause he could noither be answered nor found fault any other party here one whit better. The Resolutions out that he is a member of the same church with his nistress-who is proposing therefore to sell her brother in Christ Jesus-if an evidence of his piety at all, rather inclines us to suspect that his understanding of Christianity is such that it is quite desirable to sell them made so hideous in their sight, that they must needs im to go where, at least, it will do no mischief.

At any rate, Anthony Sherman has our good wishes, thether or not he be, as his name leads us to suspect, Anti-Slavery; what he aimed at is precisely what all he descendant of good Puritan stock transplanted to Georgia. We wish he might be free without being exled, but though a little shocked at one Church member offering a brother of the same Church for sale in this city, we shall be glad to hear that our slave-catching ontemporary of the Journal of Commerce has been possible, therefore, that Mr. Scoble could do anything able to raise money enough to release Anthony from but exactly that which he did do. Mrs. Patton, and give him even, with a hard condition, to his wife and children.

MR. SCOBLE AT BROOKLYN

You have mentioned me as the Secretary of the Brit You have mentioned me as the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; but I do not appear in an official character at present. I have come to this country for the purposes of health and recreation. It is true, I have connected with the object of my journey subjects which have always interested me. I would also state that an eloquent and able countryman of mine has lately visited this country, and I understand he came hither not for the purpose of anyear. derstand he came hither not for the purpose of appear-ing as the advocate of emancipation, from the Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain, but rather for private objects. Many things have occurred which make me ay, that he did not come here as the representative of

say, that he did not come here as the representative of that society, nor as the exponent of its views with respect to Slavery here. His name is well known to you all—Hon. George Thompson

I feel that it is necessary I should make this statement, lest it should be considered that the great body of Abolitionists sympathize with him in the views he expressed here. Such is not the case with respect to the relation in which the British and Engine April. in this country.

tion in this country.

In the first place, then, we are associated with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with which we sympathize as to principle, object and means of action. We sympathize in those great political movements taking place in this country, which have for their object the circumscription of Slavery. I allude to the liberty and free soil parties, so far as they confine their movements to the abolition of Slavery in the United States. It will be understood, from what I have said that the reside the country is a personal case and aid, that the position I occupy is a personal one, and hat the society to which I belong sympathizes with all the great movements taking place in this country with view to the overthrow of Slavery, I shall now broach some of those topics to which my attention has been di-rected, and shall endeavour to present them, although numerous, as clearly as I can, to the understanding of this audience. First, with respect to what the Aboli-tionists of Great Britain have done.

It was thus that Mr. Scoble introduced himself to his udience at Brooklyn. Since the appearance of our ast number, Mr. Lewis Tappan has denied that he had my thing to do with the publications which we made the basis of our article in that paper, and we willingly make this correction of what he deems an "injustice." at the same time that we remark that he justifies our strictures upon Mr. Scoble by repelling as an unjust imputation that he (Mr. T.) could have participated in could, abolish Slavery in all the States. The Free Soil such an act as that which we charged. But that Mr. Scoble himself was consenting to or cognizant of the preparatory notices of his lecture, is, we hold, very officiently indicated by these opening remarks in the ecture itself. That he should have asked his audience to accept him because they might repudiate George Thompson, at the same time that he would give them a reason for that repudiation, is not, bad as it is, the worst feature of this introduction. If Mrs Opie did not include, she might very properly

have included in her category of Lies, the Lie by Implication. If Mr. Scoble knew anything of his audience and it is not to be presumed that he is ignorant o the position of the Anti-Slavery question in this country-he very well knew that they were not familian with divisions that have taken place among Abolition ists both here and in Great Britain. Taking advanare no Abolitionists in his own country except those who were active in bringing about the great act of no connection with, that Society. But granting, for the "is valued at \$1,500." It is well to be intelligent, with his views, that such persons are not Abolitionists had ever supposed that Mr. Thompson represented himself to be a delegate from the British and Foreign is valued at \$1,500." That is Anthony Sherman's- position existed, it was altogether erroneous, and that how the old pilgrim name fills the mouth !-first value. if he referred to it at all he could only honestly do so Then he is "about 40;" that is his second best quality. to correct it. But taking for granted that the supposi-And observe, good reader, how careful a man is Mr. tion which he knows to be false exists, he proceeds to Pease; first the price, then the age of the article, and justify it by asserting the supposition itself to be unthe other good qualities come in their order according founded. He creates the falsehood by assuming its exist. to their value. What is next most wanted in a slave? ence, and makes it his own in coming forward to contrawhat goes, next to age, to raise the climacteric value of diet it If there be one thing more than another which he

the accident of the gold discovery, which filled it with the boast of liberty, never longing to shake off the it as both false and imbecile. But it suited Mr. Scottage of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of America who hold that Slavery is a single of the states of th

eems, a wife and children and a mother-in-law, all gratification of his personal pique, of his attachment to a

is not the manner with which Mr. Thompson dealt with resistible; because his method was unexceptionable; be-experienced, would certainly warrant it if there were with; because with him it was impossible to get up were offered by Mr. Erastus Brooks, as Chairman of any false issues; because the one great and monstrous sin of this people was, by him, always and continually held up before their eyes, and made so to glare upon hate it, or him that convicted them of such great guilt. No man has ever more perfectly embodied the idea of true Anti-Slavery effort ever aims at; his method is precisely that which the cause, to be successful, must naturally and inevitably take; and his fate is precisely that which awaits all Anti-Slavery, where its antagonist exists,-to be both hated and feared. It was im-

British and Foreign Society, says its Secretary, and Mr. Thompson is not its representative. Hate him as which people and States revolve in one harmonious which people and States revolve in one harmonious you please; distrust him as you please; mob him as system of a united, free and independent Government It is Ino preacher of Anti-Slavery. It is stroy or weaken any provision in the Constitution of his country, or shrink from the performance of any and not harsh things, and things hard to hear and to bear.

Anti-Slavery as that? Mr, Scoble knew he might say what he pleased of

England, for there were few in his Brooklyn audience who could deny or confirm his statements. But he had yet to dispose of Anti-Slavery in America.

Doe, he knew, some sort of vague notion in his audience

Utah;

4. The establishment of the Western and Northern

and the exclusion from her jurisdicyet to dispose of Anti-Slavery in America. There must country; that they had done, and were doing, something-a very great something, they would conclude, when they reflected what this Slavery question now is in the land. And what was George Thompson to these?
What he hi nself is, Mr. Scoble declares, Mr. Thompson in one State, under the laws thereof, who escape into relation in which the British and Foreign Anti- when they reflected what this Slavery question now is What he hi nself is, Mr. Scoble declares, Mr. Thompson is not, and that he hopes will answer all impertinent questions. 'I am the Representative of the British and Foreign; I sympathize with the American and Foreign, and also with the Free Soil and Liberty par-Mr. Thompson stands not with me in the first ties. position; neither can he in the two last. He is not an Abolitionist at home: neither is he abroad. In him vou see a false prophet. In me, the true vine.'

A question or two before that Brooklyn audience would have put Mr. Scoble in a very awkward position. But as we were not there, and they are not before us now, it is hardly worth while even to suggest them. Mr. Scoble, however, might have included within the circle of his sympathies the Colonization Society also, as the principles which he has been advocating in his recent public labours in this country,—we have the authority of Frederick Douglass for saying so, -are identical with those of that Society. Nor does that differ more widely from those which he honoured with his avowed approval, than they do from each other. The Liberty Party, for instance is not only an Anti-Slavery party, but it affirms the United States Constitution to be Anti-Slavery also, and through it they would, if they the Americas. There are a good many other things, party, on the other hand, not only recognises the Compromises of the Constitution, but avows its determina tion to abide by them, and declares that it has no right or intention to interfere with Slavery where it is al-ready established. Yet Mr. Scoble is in unity with both ready established. Yet Mr. Scoble is in unity with both these political parties of opposite purposes; nay, he sympathizes, also, with the American and Foreign Society which is without any purpose at all, for the excellent reason that, except in name, it is without an existence. Our friends of the Liberty and Free Soil particularly in the state of the sta dies may accept, if they please, the praise of this de-famer of George Thompson, but the American Anti-Slavery Society, though making with its auxiliaries, an Stavery Society, though making with its auxiliaries, an annual expenditure, from year to year, of from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars, would quite as lief that its very existence should be ignored by Mr. Scoble, as that it should come within the embrace of an Anti-Slavery sympathy of such easy virtue.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

The following expression of feeling from the Bristol and Clifton (England) Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society on the eccasion of a recent visit of Mrs. Chapman and her sisters to the city of Bristol, was adopted at a meeting of the Society held on the 2d of October:

Lannot doubt that the great majority of your clitation of the Constitution, and that they will be a side the proper officers in bringing to justice those who have wantonly and wickedly violated the most saving of the Society held on the 2d of October: THE following expression of feeling from the Bristol

We embrace the earliest occasion of our asse We embrace the earliest occasion of our assembling together, after the departure of Mrs. Chapman and the Miss Westons from Bristol, to express the high gratification we have derived from forming their personal acquaintance, and our deep sense of obligation to them for the valuable information they have imparted to us respecting the history and progress of the Abolition Movement in the United States, the difficulties with Movement in the United States, the almonities with which those engaged in it have to contend, the course pursued by its prominent advocates, and the principles, aims and spirit in which their sacred enterprise is conducted. We desire to convey to Mrs. Chapman and her the conveyed the items have not be almonitied to the conveyed the conveyed the second the seco ducted. We desire to convey to Mis. Chapman and we sisters, the assurance, the intercourse it has been our privilege to hold with them has greatly strengthened the confidence, affection and respect with which we regard themselves and their devoted fellow-labourers; that, instructed by their words, and animated by their example, we trust, with the Divine blessing, to dedicate purselves with fresh zeal to the great conflict for free dom; and we hereby renew our offering of sympathy and co-operation with the 'American Anti-Slavery Society,' in their holy work of rescuing their country from the blighting influences which Slavery now casts over all its political, social, and religious institutions.

the accident of the gold discovery, which filled it with the boast of liberty, never longing to shake off the state Day And sname of making a chattel of man, are demanded. We would encourage you—we would urge upon you the importance of bringing your influence, as Christians, and as citizens, to bear upon the political and social arrangements of your country, that this cruel crime may be speedily forsaken, and that America may justify the fond hopes of the oppressed of every land, as the friend of human rights and freedom. We assure you hare there of our warmst sympathics.

WHIGISM IN NEW YORK.

Ar the Whig Ratification Meeting held, in this city, last week, the following Resolutions were adopted as the platform of their party, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, and which, though they did not cause the defeat which, doubtless, they have, ere this. the Business Committee, and are quite worthy of the man who threatens to punish the rescue of a slave by repealing the duty on salt:

Resolved, That the Whig Party is a Union loving, Constitution abiding, Law-maintaining party. That its devotion to the Union is founded upon the blessings of a free and equal Government, its attachment to the Constitution upon the rights and privileges guaranteed in that Constitution to the People, the States and the Federal Government, each in their appropriate spheres of action, its respect for the laws of the land, in the regard it has ever held for the priceless blessing of vernment where liberty is regulated by order, and where all men are to be held legally and personally re-sponsible for the violation of private rights and estab-

possible, therefore, that Mr. Scoble could do anything but exactly that which he did do.

And that was to deny that George Thompson was an Abolitionist at all! Auti Slavery in England, is the

visions.

Resolved, That the six propositions introduced by HENRY CLAY into the United States Senate, May 8, 1850, and which were subsequently embodied in the six Compromise Acts, now laws of the land;

1. The admission of California into the Union with the houndaries proposed.

the boundaries proposed;

2. The establishment of a Territorial Government for New Mexico;

3. The establishment of a Territorial Government for

Boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdic-tion of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a

6. Prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District of Coo. Frontoiting the Slave Trade in the District of Co-lumbia; are, as the President of the United States has said in his Annual Message to Congress, "to be re-garded a settlement, in principle and substance a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace"—and that it becomes Whigs everywhere to respect, obey and maintain these several

nactments.

Resolved, That the Whigs of New York city hail with pleasure the reunion of the Whig party upon the basis of the Albany Resolutions, re-adopted in State Convention at Syracuse, and to the support of which the can-lidates of the Whig party stand pledged. In view of these Resolutions, embodying the sentiment of the Whigs of the State, towards the National and State Administrations, we tender to each and every candidate upon the State ticket our undivided exertions to secure their honourable and triumphant election.

THE UKASE TO SYRACUSE.

THE letter of (pro tem.) Secretary Crittenden, about the character of which there has been some dispute, is, at length, published. It is certainly all that the most enthusiastic man-hunter could desire, and is as significant as if our accidental President was Czar of all however, beside bone-breaking and buttering parsnips that it is not easy to do with nothing but words. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

Sir: The President has learned from the newspapers with the deepest regret, that a disgraceful outrage have by recently been committed by a lawless mob, who have by orce rescued a fugitive from labour from the custody the marshal, thereby resisting the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance. He hopes that the statements respecting the occurrence are exage-the statements respecting the occurrence are exage-rated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication upon the subject has been received from you. But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage he expects that no efforts will be spared, the outrage, he expects that no efforts will be spared, on your part and that of the marshal, to bring the guilty offenders to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sactifice. Men whose sworn duty it is to execute them, must be protected and sustained in the discharge of that duty.

example which, if followed, must endanger the life every officer charged with the execution of the laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
Signed, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Acting Secretary.
To James R. Lawrence, Esq., Attorney of the United
States for the Northern District of New-York, Syra-

SUSPENSION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—It is impossible to tell precisely what evidence is necessary to prove the Union completely saved and absolutely out of danger, but to the eyes of ordinary mortals the following Resolution of the South Carolina Southern Rights Association will seem to be an indefinite postponement of the fate which for a vocable of the seem to be an indefinite postponement of the fate which has year past has been impending over us, and which has only been averted by the patriotic efforts of the Union

Safety Committee and Mr. Webster: Resolved, That feeling that we have done what we conceive to be our duty, so far as under the present circumstances we can, and looking to the successful party to devise or maintain measures to relieve the State from her position, we will for the present suspend, the regular meetings contemplated by our constitution; the regular meetings contemplated by our constitution; leaving our Association to be specially called together again, in the manner provided in the constitution, whenever circumstances may render such call expedient.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.—The last number government, and by the consent and approval of the in the great temple of law that stood in the midst of the any emergency, in defence of the slave's right to liber-THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEZIAN.—The last number government, and by the consent and approval of the but one of our Pennsylvania coadjutor contained a but one of our Pennsylvania coadjutor contained a but one of our Pennsylvania coadjutor contained a religion of this land, more than three millions of our yaledictory address of C. M. Burliegh, who has been sylvania coadjutor contained a but one of our Pennsylvania coadjutor contained a religion of this land, more than three millions of our yaledictory address of C. M. Burliegh, who has been sylvania coadjutor contained a fellow beings are confined in the infernal prison-house of the slave's right to liberately and Beoh, Sachems of the Chaldeans, and Busi, the proach, appears to me the great hope of the slave. I tion, we understand, the readers of the Freeman gene-yania Society, and of the readers of the Freeman gene-dered humanity are sold in the loins of their fathers, vania Society, and the now, however, changes the field to become—as soon as their eyes shall open upon the rally. Mr. Burleight and the rally and beauties of Creation, and their feet tread the soil pro-OLIVER JOHNSON which, if he does not fill to the satis-of the Freeman, which, if he does not fill to the satis-of the Freeman, which, if he does not fill to the satis-the fiendish task-master, forever. And this is AMERICA, of the Freeman, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body, will, we are sure, be their mis-faction of every body. paper he thus addresses his readers:

paper he thus addresses his readers:

THE EDITOR TO THE READERS.

The readers of The Pennsylvania Freeman were last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed that it would be immediately placed last week informed in a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of a new Editor; but my friend Burunder the care of Man.')

"My dear mother, will you please to come as soon as you can? I expect to go away very shortly. O, mother, my dear mother! come now and see your distributions of a very natural curiosity on the office and heart-broken daughter once more! Mother, my dear mother! do not forsake me, for I feel desolate. Please to come now.

"Ycur daughter, "Emily Russell."

Her owner declared her the most beautiful woman in the country.

where my first labours as an Agent of the America, Anti-Slavery Society were performed, and where I have at various times received so many tokens of kind-ness and confidence. threshold. Assured of sold sale, connent of the goodness of the cause, and trusting implicitly in the propiess of the God of Freedom and Truth, I enter upon the discharge of my duties in a sanguine and hopeful

the discharge of my duties in a sanguine and hopeful spirit.

The occasion calls for no elaborate declaration of The occasion calls for no elaborate declaration bloodhound Doctors of Divinity will shrivel up, when they are brought face to face, at the bar of God, with the hunted victims of their hypoorisy here. How the fames of Hell will leap forth to embrace the souls of pious American Slaveholders and their abettors, when the Devil shall have claimed his own.

I am no believer in eternal vengeance, or eternal free to the common sinner, in the next world, how the narrow, selfish souls of American bloodhound Doctors of Divinity will shrivel up, when they are brought face to face, at the bar of God, with the hunted victims of their hypoorisy here. How the fames of Hell will leap forth to embrace the souls of pious American Slaveholders and their abettors, when the Devil shall have claimed his own.

I am no believer in eternal vengeance, or eternal free to the co

That the relation thus consummated between the un-That the relation thus consummated between the undersigned and the readers and friends of this journal may contribute to our mutual happiness and usefulness, and to the advancement of the cause in which we are enlisted—the cause of Truth, Freedom and Righteous. ness—is my earnest hope and ardent prayer.

Oliver Johnson.

Communications.

ffor the A. S STANDARD.

Notes and Comments, Observations and Reflections, Scene and Sketches, Gleanings by the Way-side, &c., &c

BY AN ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER.

ELTON, Oct. 20, 1851. Is not this a great country? This land of the free and home of the brave-when Christians and Republicans hunt and fetter humanity, in the name of God and Freedom? Yes, this is a great country, a Christian country, a free country. Free? Yes, of course. And Christian too? Yes, to-be-sure. Are not the peo- died, and was buried with great pomp; and many made ple of this country free to do all they have the power loud lamentations over him. to do? Are not the strong among them free to rob and plunder the weak? Who wants greater freedom than valour in battle had made him to be King over the peothis? And as to Christianity, don't the pious Chris- ple. tians of this country bind negroes on purpose to sell them, to buy Bibles to send to the perishing heathen of King. other lands? Who wants a purer and more benevolent Christianity than this? The Devil. The Devil-no, just about the same, I should think. If the Devil don't laugh in his sleeve every time he thinks of the United States, he is more fool than knave. And, if any human being who has a soul, can think of the state of things, in this country, without feeling his blood boil through the crumbs, so as to keep them quiet. every vein and artery, to the extremities of his system, and freeze again by the time it reaches his heart, he the appointment of the great men, and the mighty men

Why, what have we here, in this country, in the last half of the Nineteenth Century? A Gospel declaring ried him in all the cities of the land, as the manner is its fundamental principles to be love supreme to a God to bury Kings, they took Millard, who rode in the seof universal and impartial justice, and as sacred a regard for the rights and interests of our neighbours as for our own. A Declaration which sets forth the absolute inalienability and entire equality of human rights; Zachary, and not because he was a wise or brave warwhich unequivocally asserts the self-evidency of truths rior, for Millard was a timid man of the race of doughwhich brand, as an execrable monster, the wretch who dares to assail the personal freedom of the poorest and weakest member of the human family. And, what then? O, wonder of wonders! Horror of Horrors! What then? A nation of people, claiming, as their own, and glorifying the one, and professing to centre their hopes, for time and eternity, in the other-doing Crying aloud against the wickedness of the world? No. Throwing open the prison-doors of the wronged and plundered captive? No. Pleading for called Cu-shan-rish-a-tha-imbroken heart? No, No. Nothing of the kind. What then? Dally. then? Deliberately standing with their cloven hoofs weaker people of the land in sacrifice.

Training they confers are that more rights they confers are the facilities aforetime and after a manifest and afte

faction of every than his fault. In the last No. of the form the letter of a young and beautiful slave girl, to her mother, while in the last No. her mother, while in the slave prison, waiting to be sold

Her owner declared her the most beautiful woman

appearance in Identified, as I have been, with the welcome one. Identified, as I have been, with the welcome one. Morement from its very beginning, I can Anti-Slavery Movement from its very beginning, I can Anti-Slavery Movement from its very beginning, I can Interest I such is the situation to which every seventh woman in this nation is, every day, liable. Let Earth be clothed in mourning. Let Heathendom blush for humanity. manity Let the stones in our streets cry out. Let have at various times received as and co-operation in having aided by my presence and co-operation with the formation of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Societies formation of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Societies for aided to the property of the property of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Societies for aided to the property of the property of the property of the property of the cause, and trusting implicitly in the property of the property of the property of the property of the cause, and trusting implicitly in the property of the property of the property of the property of the cause, and trusting implicitly in the property of the LAINY. The American Government authorizes this god, for there was no god like him, and his law was and support them. On their shoulders rests the responsibility, on their souls the guilt.

light and truth to the ignorant, for dissipating uniounded prejudices, for the eradication of false principles, for inspiring every where within the circle of its influence a deeper latred of Wrong and a purer love for the Right, and for awakening the people to a keener sense of the sin of Human Slavery and of the obligation that rests upon them instantly to break every yoke into that rests upon them instantly to break every yoke ing, or preached, rather, which is about the same thing. ight and truth to the ignorant, for dissipating unfound- to give way for me, in the afternoon. The day was tion that rests upon them instantly to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

In the discharge of my duties I shall doubtless be brought into conflict with hostile parties, seets and individuals, and necessity will be laid upon me to expose to the reprobation of the good and the true that spurious Republicanism which, with loud professions of reverence for Universal Liberty, forges new chains for the children of God, and that counterfeit Christianity which is about the same thing with me. 'Preached,' says some reader; 'I didn't know you were a preacher.' 'But, I am though.' 'By that out the same thing filled with strong drink, made a speech to the dough-faces that came around crawling upon their belies to Christendom, I assure you. I was never set apart for that service, by 'laying on of hands' 'What right? Let me.' calims the sanction of Heaven for making merchandise of human fiesh and dooming millions of the human race to the degradation and heathenism of a worse than ask a question: What right? Let me ask a question: What right have you to question my Egyptian bondage, or, professing hostility to Slavery, yet leaves its victims without relief and strikes hands with their oppressors in Church and State. In dealing with opponents, of whatever grade or profession, while I shall aim to be true to the cause, I shall also went before the preaching. But, for that fortunate endeavour to be just and even generous to them, that their hostility may be without excuse and the power of truth in their consciences impaired by no feeling of self-

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Now it came to pass in those days that King Zachary

2. Zachary was a great warrior, and the fame of his

3. Now Zachary did neither good or evil while he was

4. Howbeit he was a great man, and he had many servants, and much land, and cattle, and slaves. 5. And there were many beggars in those days, who fought with each other fiercely for the crumbs of office

that fell from the King's table.

6. Moreover it perplexed the King greatly to divide 7. But Zachary had hardly settled the kingdom by

must have a very small soul, or, to say the least, a very of the land, to posts of honour and profit, when he was smitten with disease and died. 8. Now, when the King was dead and they had bu

> cond chariot, and made him King in his stead. 9. Now Millard was of the common people, and was put in the second chariot by reason of the great fame of

10. Nevertheless, they made him King, and all the Chaldeans and dough-faces bowed down to him, but the

Tidalites refused to do him homage. Temple, to make laws for the people.

12. Now the Chaldeans ruled in the land, and worshipped an Idol which they had set up in the South,

13. And the Chaldeans offered to this god (which they

for many that were Tidalites aforetime had turned to please the fancies of the times. Let them go. They

more who worshipped Cu-shan-rish-a-tha-im.

Tidalite sachems and their brethren of the North land, at the price of corruption. but the power of the Chaldeans prevailed, and the Chaldeans and the Dough-faces made the law.

23. And king Millard, who reigned now in the place of Zachary, must sign the law or it would not be obeyed, but he, being of the race of Dough-faces, signed the law, commanding all the Tidalites in the land to worship the Idol of the South or pay large money and be imprisoned, so then all the worshipers of Cu-shanrish-a-tha-im, held Jubilee because the laws of their god had become the law of the land

24. Now one of the mighty men who stood next the throne of king Millard was Dan the apostate; this Dan aforetime had hated the Idol of the South and would not worship him.

25. But Dan forsook the god of his fathers, and followed after strange gods and goddesses, Mammon, Bachus, and Venus, till he became a son of Belial.

26. Now when the law was passed, that all the victims fleeing from the tortures of the Idol of the South should be caught and returned in chains, Dan became a priest of the Idol he had hated aforetime, and preached subnission to all the people, saying they must worship this above every other law.

27. So Dan came to the land of his Fathers and passed through it, preaching submission to the people. Howbeit in the city of Yankeedom they would not permit him to preach in the Synagogue, and he turned away in anger; and afterward came to the land of the

28. Now in the city of Gotham were many sons of nammon who were rich in gold, and silver, and merchandise of all kinds, and they knew no god but Mammon, whom they worshipped.

29. But when Dan, the priest of Cu-shan-rish-a-thaim, expounded the worship and law of his god to them, and that the Chaldeans would buy their merchandise no more; they howled with very anguish of Soul, and promised submission: And the priests of the Gothamites said, Amen.

30. And the sons of Mammon in the city of Gotham gave to Dan the goodliest charriot to be found in all the land, with fine horses to draw it, so Dan was strengthened in his heart, and the consciences of the Gothamite

nerchants and priests were quieted. 31. Now, in the middle of the land of Gotham, was the city of Salt: in this city, and in the regions round about, were many Tidalites, who would not submit to the law of Cu-shan-rish-a-tha-im, but abhorred him, and often held councils to overthrow his power, and save from death his tortured victims; and when any of

which he was to be tried and condemned, he could not

39. Then did the Tidalites rebel against King Millard and Dan the God-like, and all the Sachems and officers who made the law, and they took away by violence the poor man from the power of the Belialite Court, and sent him to a place of safety.

40. Then did the wrath of the King and his ministers become exceeding hot, and they raised the cry of treason throughout the land, and sent forth men to punish the rebellious Tidalites with death, and the Doughfaces said, Amen.

COMPROMISE.

DANVERS NEW MILLS, Eleventh Mo. 3, 1851. FRIEND GAY: In renewing my subscription for The Standard, I have an opportunity to speak one word for the cause it advocates. I think I will improve it.

"No Compromise of Principles" should be a watchword for Reformers. It has been so with many in the Anti-Slavery cause. High as was the position first taken by the American Anti-Slavery Society, it has been long and nobly sustained. Indeed the Anti-Slavery Reform could never have been so firmly planted on any other basis than that of absolute Right, or carried on with such hopeful success by any power other than the moral power of Truth. The men and women who first gave their efforts to the cause must have had a fullness of faith unusual in the influence of moral teachings upon the human mind. They must have believed in the efficiency of that sublime course of moral action which the Saviour taught and which it is so hard for men to re-11. Now, when Zachary died, the Sachems of the land ceive. They have faith and stand firmly—they dihad come together in the city of Ivah, into the great rected their course by the rules of moral right, and from such a course? what from such faith but steadfast support of the righteous cause? I speak of the fewthe real Reformers—the true and tried friends of the slave, and of mankind. The multitude have no such Anti-Slavery cause, and attempted to stand upon its weaker people of the land had none but high platform, have left it in disgust when they learned their own countrymen, whose rights they confess are the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, as sacred and it when the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalites to help them, and the Tidalites were few, the Tidalite

but valedictory address of C. M. Definition beings are confined in the infernal prison-house of imbruting and unending sondage. Untold millions of the Chaldeans, and Busi, the prince of dough-faces, and Dan, the Apostate, with many most earnestly wish, for the sake of humanity, that 21. Then they sought to make laws to honour their as an individual, would at all times discountenance renot only the Society, but each member of that Society, God, and give him more victims, and bring back those sort to arms. The cause of human equality and broof his labours to devote number to devot bring them in chains into the power of the Chaldeans. if won by violence and bloodshed, is little else than 22. Now this law was odious to Eubulus and all the total defeat. It is a short apparent success purchased

There is a better way to defend the Right than by building up an error, for after generations to combat. If professed Christians had not compromised the plainest Christian principles, War, and its terrible offspring, Slavery, had not been known now.

It is true that some Abolitionists, who once advocated the use of the weapons of truth alone, now recommend far other and weaker weapons. I am sorry that it is true. But it is also true that there are many engaged in the cause who persuade others to approach the high stand which they occupy instead of descending to the lower themselves. They are men whom unceasing opposition cannot defeat, the desertion of friends dishearten, or persecution intimidate; and if no seeming prospect of momentary success can lure them from the principles which they stand upon, there is hope for the cause of humanity yet. N. PAGE, JR.

Miscellaneous News.

FATHER MATHEW will publish copious notes of his tour in America immediately after his return home. His Secretary, C. R. Mahony, Esq., will edit the works. --- DANIEL WEBSTER is said to have received \$5,000 for his argument of the great India Rubber case in Boston last week.

——IT is stated that a project is on foot for a World's Fair at New York next year, to be held in a glass palace, similar in material and structure to that at London, but much smaller.

-THE VOTE FOR FREDERICK DOUGLASS .- At the Whig Convention to nominate a member of Assembly for the Rochester city district, twenty-one votes were east for Frederick Douglass. -THERE are 200 names, five from each District.

ubscribed to the call of a State Convention in Massa-husetts, with a view of nominating Mr. Webster for the President. —A PRETTY HARD CASE.—The Evening Post says an Illinois editor, speaking of a mauvais sujet in that quarter, says he has broken every bank and jail and Sabbath they have had in that city for the last five

—A BLACK GENERAL.—General Avalos, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces in Tamaulipas, is about as black as the present Emperor of Hayti. Dr. Miller, our Commissioner to settle the land claims on the Rio Grande jocosely told Avalos that if he were caught east of the Colorado, he would readily sell for a prime negro, and be put to work in a cotton field.

—A COLOURED PREACHER MISSING.—The Rev. Mr. Everett, a coloured pastor, in this city, left his house some three weeks since, to be absent only a day or two, since which time nothing has been heard of

save from death his tortured victims; and when any of them escaped to them, they would not return them, but held the law in derision.

32. And Dan came to the city of Salt, and, being filled with strong drink, made a speech to the doughfaces that came around crawling upon their bellies to lick his feet; and when the doughfaces heard his voice, they cried and said, it is the voice of the Godlike.

33. And Dan took up his parable and said, be it known to all who hate the law, and worship, of the God

a substript to you presume to part for instancian, search you have given to make the search of the Suprementation of the Suprementat

heard, in this respect.

This argument was only equalled by the one he made use of in The Express, a few days after the affair of Oct. 1, and which he repeated here on Saturday, that in consequence of that affair, efforts would this Winter be made in Congress to repeal the duty on Foreign Salt. The storm of hisses which greeted his ears as he dragged in this threat to intimidate us, was significant even to him that he would make no capital out of it. He said he had heard several Members of Congress speak of it as a thing determined upon: but when asked ments corroborate the same. About the boy nothing is speak of it as a thing determined upon; but when asked who had suggested it before he did, Master Brooks was silent. The honour of its paternity is due to himself, and these two arguments in favour of the Fugitive Slave Law are worthy of the man who made them. They could only have originated in a heart essentially selfisl could only have originated in a heart essentially selfish, mercenary and malignant, and except in such as this, they met with no response in the hearts of his hearers. It is at least singular that sensible men should resort to such arguments as these, to convince people of their error in holding the law in utter abhorrence Mr. Brooks seems to suppose that it is something which he can overcome by exciting selfish prejudice, or by making a mercenary threat. He cannot clevate his own thoughts to the idea that opposition to the law is, with us, a matter of moral principle—a question of right or wrong which cannot be changed by any fear of compeus, a matter of moral principle—a question of right or wrong which cannot be changed by any fear of competition, or prejudice of colour, and which will only become stronger, more decided, and more unyielding, with every contemptible effort to force or to bribe us by a threatened restriction upon the business of the city. If the Union is not yet sufficiently sound without taking off the 20 per cent. duty on salt, we can submit to it—but the Fugitive Slave Law, and they want to the color of the c who thus seek to enforce our regard for it, will still be held in contempt and will still be despised.

——Important from St. Domingo.—By an arrival at this port last week advices are received from Gonaives, St. Domingo, to the 10th inst. We learn by this arrival that an arrangement had been entered into between the American, French, and English authorities to force the Emperor, (Soulouque) to respect the truce towards the Dominicans. They had drawn up proposals for him to sign, and in the event of his refusing, the three powers would blockade his ports. The Emperor was at Gonaives with about 8,000 men, and was to have given an answer to the proposals at that

that some Texans had organized and crossed the fron-

-ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES -Mr. C. L. Ren gave an excellent lecture on Sunday evening, and there was a large attendance for so dull an evening. Mr. was a large attendance for so dull an evening. Mr. Remond in the course of his remarks alluded to a change of views in his own mind, during the last year, with respect to the Anti-Slavery measures. The support given in the Free States to the Fugitive Law showed him that if the Union were dissolved, the line between the supporters and opponents of Slavery, might as well be drawn through Massachusetts as by Mason and Dixon's line. Towards the close of his lecture, Mr. Remond read an interesting account of the Syracuse rescue, by John Thomas, and he concluded his address in a spirited and eloquent manner.—Essex County Free. a spirited and eloquent manner.—Essex County Fre

THE SYRACUSE RESCUE CASE. - Mr. James Lear —The Syracuse Rescue Case.—Mr. James Lear and Mr. Smith, of Marion county, Mo., remarks the (Boston Courier) reached St. Louis on Saturday last, on their return home from the fruitless attempt to recover the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, under the provisions of the fugitive slave law. The St. Louis Republican says that these gentlemen, as soon as they reach home, will make a public statement of the whole affair, and of the causes that led to its disgraceful failure. They give the lie emphatically to the resolution of Gerritt Smith, introduced into the abolition meeting at Syracuse, after the arrest of the slave had been conat Syracuse, after the arrest of the slave had been con-summated, and pronounce its statements throughout a tissue of the vilest calumny. The Republican closes its article with the following tribute to the fidelity with

its article with the following tribute to the fidelity with which the Federal officers, without exception, endeavoured to execute the law in good faith:

It gives us great pleasure to be able to add, as we do on the authority of Mr. Lear and Mr. Smith, that every officer of the National Government whose services were called into requisition—and there were several Deputy Marshals, the District Attorney and others—all manifested the most perfect willingness to execute the law at all hazards. Not one of them finched in the performance of his duty. They were beaten and maimed by the ruffians, but this did not change their determination; and so far as it depends upon them, it is certain that the law will yet be executed in New York.

—Another Rescue of a Fugitive.—At Ottawa on Sunday week, two negroes, evidently strangers, came into the city in a buggy, driving a white horse. They inquired the way to some known place, and were directed across the river. They had, however, not got far from town, before they were pursued and overtaken by Mr. Constable Skinner, and several others, who, alleging that they were fugitive slaves, were about to arrest them, when one of them showed his free papers, and was allowed to go his way, but the other was taken by force, and brought back to town, where he was placed on a canal boat and started towards La Salle, with a view of being there placed on a steamer and conveyed to his master at St. Louis. At Lock No. 11, however, the negro was taken from the officers, who were somewhat roughly handled by the people, and the boat went on without him. In relation to the matter the Free Trader says: -Another Rescue of a Fugitive. -At Ottawa

Frader says:
"We wish to call attention to one fact, and that is "We wish to call attention to one fact, and that is that in all their steps in this transaction, neither Mr Skinner nor any of his abettors had the first scrap of a warrant or process of law of any kind whatever. It was a plain piece of kidnipping, and as such the persons engaged in it are liable to be indicted and punished. We shall be the last to oppose a proper officer in the rightful execution of the fugitive slave law, but we are opposed to arresting any persons, whether black or white, bond or free, without complying strictly with the letter of its provisions. And we believe this to be the general sentiment of this community."

MATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar take this early opportunity of acquainting its friends with their arrangements, that ample time may be afforded for such general co-operation as shall ensure a more brilliant success than has attended any previous cocasion.

The times demand a far higher and more self-denying exertion than ever before, and we doubt not that their claim will be heard and nobly answered, by the contribution of a ten-fold amount of money, labour and sympathy.

—A Female Pedestrian.—A Miss Cushman, of St. Louis, Missouri, has undertaken to walk a mile an hour for five hundred consecutive hours. She commenced at 6 P M. on Friday the 10th instant, and during heart transfer for heart for the strong with the strong words of faith and encouragement, but by their devotion of weeks of a necouragement, but by their devotion o menced at 6 P M. on Friday the 10th instant, and during her first twenty-four hours, her quickest mile was performed in fourteen minutes and twelve seconds, and the rest at various periods between. She is said to be a graceful as well as a rapid walker. While on duty, she is dressed in full Bloomer costume, consisting of a pink dress, pink tronsers, and bonnet trimmed with cherry-coloured ribbon. Large crowds were drawn together to witness this novel spectacle.

the same, gave it as his opinion that Goffer John was a free man, and no man had any claim upon him, because Gen. Jessup has certified to the fact, that other docu-ments corroborate the same. About the boy nothing is yet known, for his father is absent on a hunting excurion, and no papers have been produced as yet, but the pinion is that he is also free. In the meantime, Col. and I presume the prisoners will be taken to San Anto

nio for examination. Goffer John is claimed by the Mexican Government as a Mexican citizen and a Mexican soldier, and last night Capt. Aradunda, the commandant of the Mexican Military Colony and Garrison, immediately opposite, transmited to the sheriff a protest in the name of his Government, and prior to that he had despatched a courier to the city of Mexico, giving information of these facts to the President. In the meantime, the Chief of the Seminoles, Qua Cutchie, (Wild Cat), was sent for, he being on a hunting excursion when the acts were committed; and last night he arrived at the Garrison opposite, and report says that he is furious. And wha action he will take is a matter of speculation. He is keen and talented, and a brave man, and may do some thing that the captors may rue. He (Wild Cat) is and has been dissatisfied for some time past, and this may serve him for an excuse to act once more on the defensive, and make this frontier anything else but a ples sant dwelling-place. And furthermore, the Mexican authorities consider that their rights are infringed upon, and their citizens maltreated by the United States. These are the facts thus far. Let us wait for the fu-

SEPT. 24.-Col. Morris, and some other gentleman tendance, and when a Big Talk was had, Wild Cat ap peared in grand costume, wearing his sable plume an Emperor was at Gonaives with about 8,000 men, and make to have given an answer to the proposals at that place, but did not. He, however, promised to do so at Port au Prince, where he was going.

A later arrival at Boston brings letters stating that the Emperor passed through Gonaives on the 10th, from the Cape, and would reach Port au Prince in a few days from whence he would return, and give an answer to the American, French, and English Consuls, who had, first intention of the Indians was to rush across the the Cape, and would reach Port au Prince in a few days from whence he would return, and give an answer to the American, French, and English Consuls, who had, interfered in behalf of the Dominicans. Nothing serious was apprehended. Coffee was selling at \$76 a \$78, Haytien currency, per 100 lbs.

—PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT IN REGARD.

Wild Cat found himself between two fires, and I doubt the the presented had a grow weight to a superstant of the authorities to give his wooly headed friends their liberty once more. The his wool EXPEDITIONS AGAINST MEXICO.—WASHINGTON, not that the prospect thus presented had some weight to ursday, Oct. 23.—The following has been issued by a President:

Wild Cat asked Col. Morris if he was permitted to cross

regarded, that the word of the white man is no good, and they finally retired to the Mexican side, to hold a Council of the Nation, and deliberate on some things as well as others, touching the affair, and thus ended

as well as others, touching the affair, and thus ended the business of the day.

There is a screw loose somewhere, and some of our citizens give it as their opinion, that the Indians will rescue the negroes, and perhaps do some mischief. Wild Cat conducted himself with much propriety and dignity, but an angry spirit is raging within him, and he could not disguise it. More anon.

EXILE.

Receipts for the Standard.

1	Noticea	-	_		
	Total,		\$6	36	200
1	624 Geo. Garretson, New Lisbon, O.	- :	-	5	(
	John W. Tyson, Lower Providence, 1	Y. Y.		2	(
1	636 R. Owen, Conewango, N. Y.		-	2	-
1	607 Wm. R. Bliss, " "		-	2	
1	624 Wm. D. Prouty, " "	-	-	2	
1	625 E. L. Capron, " "	-	-	2	
1	611 Henry Chapin, Worcester, Mass.		4	2	
1	624 John Woodcock, Leicester Mass.	-		2	
-	645 Mrs. M. Butman, Worcester, Mass.	-	-	2	
	620 P. Sherman, Milton, N. Y.	-	-	2	i
	592 E. Brownell, South Easton, N. Y.	-		1	
-	616 John Wilbur, North Easton, N. Y.	-	-	2	
	639 O. B. Fisher, East Hamburg, N. Y.	-		2	
	593 R. Haight, Hart's Village, N. Y.	-		2	
	576 C. A. Wheelock, Uxbridge, Mass.	-	_	4	
	628 John Tweedy, Elizabethtown, N. J.	-		2	
	619 Rev. John Anderson, Ithaca, N. Y.		-	1	
	624 B. Barney, Weedsport, N. Y.		-	2	
	624 N. Barney, Nantucket, Mass.	-	-	2	
	642 Miss Adeline Whitton, " "	-	-	2	
1	624 Mrs. Cordelia Adams, Hingham, Ma	88.	_	2	
1	600 D. Brooks, East Sheffield, Mass.	-	-	2	
1	649 Henry Bassett, Burlington Flats, N.	V	-	2	
ı	618 Wm. Hasford, " "		-	1	
1	644 Lewis Devindorf, Cedarville, N. Y.	-	-	2	
١	625 Isaac Post, Rochester, N. Y.	t. A.	•	2	
ı	644 David Campbell, Lebanon Springs, M	V		2	
1	629 David Irish, Quaker Hill, N. Y.			2	
1	579 S. A. Barrett, Milton, N. Y.			2	
ı	625 J. Batchelder, Marlboro, N. H.	-		2	
1	641 D. W. Cole, Fairfield, N. Y.		-	2	
1	650 G. B. Stebbens, Rochester, N. Y.		-,	2	
1	FROM OCTOBER 1st TO NOVEMBE	IR 18	т.	18	5

Notices.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The friends of the slave in other countries are helping us on, not merely by their strong words of faith and encouragement, but by their devotion of weeks of patient and tasteful toil, and in many instances by the exertion of self-denying economy. The inmates of the Blind Asylum at Bristol, England, are employing their private earnings in time borrowed from their allotted hours of recreation for the manufacture of those beautiful articles that have added so much in previous years to the value of the Bazaar. In view of all this, will not every Abolitionist at home feel impelled to a redoubled exertion?

The Bazaar will open on Thursday, December 18, at the spacious and beautiful Hall over the Worcester Depot, commonly known as Assembly Hall.

Depot, commonly known as ASSEMBLY HALL.
Such Ládies as design furnishing tables, and wish arrangements made for their accommodation while in Boston, will please give early information of the same. Ladies sending boxes of articles will please accompany them with a letter, stating particularly the names of the donors, town, &c., and the estimated value of the articles. Money for the general purposes of the Bazaar, or the publication of the Liberty Bell, may be forwarded to

A. W. WESTON,

Weymouth, Mass.

Weymouth, Mass.

THE EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1851.

IN ADDRESSING the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause at the present time, and in once more seeking their aid and co-operation, the Bazaar Committee feel more deeply than ever before not only the necessity for such aid and co-operation, but an entire assurance that no representations nor arguments are needed on their part to secure both in a fuller measure than on any previous occasion.

any previous occasion.

The crime that has recently been perpetrated in our connivance and sv pathy of the magistrates, merchants and churches of Boston, exhibits a state of things which must supply to

every heroic and conscientious person such motive for exertion as no word, however eloquent, could furnish. Indeed, all human language seems inadequate to de-pict the condition of a nation such as ours. Only in the language of prophets and apostles can its guilt be the language of prophets and apostles can its guilt be made truly to appear The fearful descriptions of apostate Israel, making 'many prayers' with hands 'full of blood,' seeking how best to unite robbery and burnt offering, may be, without fanaticism or exaggeration, strictly applied to this community and the nation of which it makes a part. Can we arrive at a more charitable judgment, when remembering that three millions of men and women, as good in the sight of God as their enslavers, their improvement, happiness and salvation as dear in His sight, are held as goods and chattels by a becole profession not a mere nominal and chattels by a people professing not a mere no historical Christianity, but holding, by an majority to those tenets which claim and ma majority, to those tenets which claim and maintain the title of evangelical? It is the guilt and shame of this nation not only that it is a slaveholding one, but that at the same time it claims as its own the names Republican and Christian. The life-long misery of millions of slaves is not her chief condemnation. It is, that the light within her having become darkness, she is in Ingut within her having become darkness, she is in reality the ally and supporter of every form of oppression, despotism and heathenism the world over. The fact that great material prosperity exists through our whole country, and that amid a large minority the fruits of virtue and morality abound, does not in valid date this statement. We may better learn from the teachings of past History how a people corrupt as powerful affects the world's destinies than from the narrow field of mere personal experience.

In view of truths like these, we would trust that with ourselves and all co-operating with us, the spirit of labor and self-sacrifice may be increased ten-fold so that the success of this special effort may prove in some degree commensurate with the increased perils and responsibilities of our position.

We turn with undoubting confidence to those friends in Europe, who have sympathized so truly with us, and have in so unwearied a manner shown their faith by their works. We are laboring for the destruction of a system which is the enemy of human nature every where, the opponent of civilization, the foe of all just government, the corrupter and uprooter of Christianity in every nation where it exists. Under these circumstances, we feel at liberty to ask the aid of all of every clime, race or creed, to whom justice, humanity and freedom are words dear and sacred. We rejoice to recognize a spirit higher and holier than any feeling of nationality, uniting all who labor together from unselfish motives for the promotion of an object noble and heroic as ours—the abolition of the vitest system of Slavery the sun ever saw, by the entire and uncompromising utterance of the truth alone. We are laboring for the destruction of a

ANNE WARREN WESTON,

Ann Greene Phillips, Helen E. Garrison, Mary Gray Chapman, MARY MAY, SARAH R. MAY, Catharine Sargent, Henrietta Sargent, HANNAH TUFTS, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, MARY H. JACKSON, ELIZABETH GAY, CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SUSAN C. CABOT, CAROLINE WESTON, SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY WILLEY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER, MARIA LOWELL, ABBY FRANC Boston, May 21, 1851,

Miscellann.

KOSSUTH.

AN ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY. Written for the London Weekly News and Chronicle

LOUIS KOSSUTH Was born in Zemplin (one of the northern counties of Hungary). during the sixth year of this century. His family, though of noble descent, were decayed in respect to worldly wealth; yet honour, talent, and intrepidity remained in their blood, which more than counterbalanced the questionable loss of that "barbaric pomp" which is so work a reach likely to correct than to invigorate its much more likely to corrupt than to invigorate it possessors. The father of Kossuth was an officer is the Austrian army. As such he served through the French wars, and freely shed his blood on the fata field of Leipsic for what was then deemed (alas! how neit of Lepister of wait was included in variety!) the cause of nations oppressed by the military autocracy of Napoleon! In early childhood the young Louis (or Lajes as it is in Hungarian) the young Louis (or Lajos as it is in Hungarian evinced the utmost precocity of understanding coupled with an unbounded sweetness of disposition Here we find, as has been the case so often (especially to be remarked of the Wellesleys and the Bonapartes), that the influence of a talented mother greatly tended to develope the character of our hero. That estimable parent has lived to see all the successes and the subsequent reverses of her son, and though now of a very advanced age, she has been described by persons who saw her but two years ag as a very remarkable lady, both from her vivaciou intelligence, and from the resolute disposition of he character. Under such auspices it cannot but b character. Under such auspices it cannot but be seen that all the kindly feelings of young Kossuth were sure to be stimulated at home; whilst later, as a stripling, he completed his education at the Lutheran College (of which sect his family are mem bers), in the northern counties, where he carried of every prize attainable. There it was that reading the history of the ancient days of his country, of it fame. of its prowess, and of the independence and the liberty of its sons, that the seeds were laid of those aspirations which are as opposed as light to darkness, when compared with the "cold obstruction" with which Austrian despotism, at all times has overwhelmed Hungary. There it was, that from the broad foundation of classic learning and the noble lessons to be read in the pages of Greek and Roman history, that Kossuth stored his mind (itsel of poetic tendencies) with that fund of historic wledge which, with intuitive genius, make up for the want of years and experience, and gains additional intensity when poured fourth in the language of a lofty and glowing eloquence.

Having thus prepared himself with all the advantages which a country education could afford, we find

kossuth, yet very young, wending his way towards. Pesth, the capital of Hungary. There he entered into the office of a notary, and worked on laboriously and unnoticed for several years. It was during this and unnoticed for several years. It was during the period that, through the routine of business and law affairs, his great mind was trained to "condescend to particulars," and he thus acquired an accurate knowledge of all the details and working of the laws. of the land which has been of such incalculable as sistance to him in his subsequent position of a states

man and lawgiver.
At length, the eventful year of 1830 arrived, and the outraged nations whom monarchs and courtier had barterred and parcelled out like swine by the treaties of 1815, began to awake to hope. Most singularly fortunate were the Belgians, who were freed from the Dutch. Luckily for them, France was ad jacent, and there was also the seaboard of Holland not so far off but that we could blockade its ports at a small expense. On the last day of that year, the Poles, believing in French sympathy, and counting upon the same support as the Belgians had obtained rose against the Car and his Muscovite host at Warsaw. They, however, found to their cost that the old Polish saying was still true—"That Heaven the old Polish saying was still true—"That Heaver was too high and France too far off." But Hunga ry was nearer, and was more true to a good cause. Then were county meetings held through the land to instruct their delegates to vote in the Diet for war with Russia, and for a levy of one hundred thousand men to aid the Poles. At first even Metternich was not ill-disposed to come to the rescue of Poland, espe cially as the late Russian conquests from the Turk and their occupation of the mouths of the Danube had excited profound jealousy, if not positive fear, in the minds of the Cabinet of Vienna. But the hesi tation of the Austrian statesman to commit himself to such a new line of policy, and the kindness of money lending capitalists, who raised the "Pole-murder loan for the Czar, left the patriots to be crushed any assistance could come to them from Hungary save a few volunteers, amongst whom we must men tion Maurice Perzeel, since so distinguished as a general in the war, and now liberated from Turkey with Kossuth. Many unfortunate Poles, however, succeeded, after the final catastrophe, in escaping into Hungary, where they were most hospitably received and concealed in the houses of the nobility received and concealed in the houses of the nobility.

the upper classes and the nobility in particular.

About this time Kossuth, then a notary, himsel began to attend the county meetings, where th electors met and determined, by votes, how their delegates should vote in the Diet, and it was thus as a reporter of the resolutions carried at thos meetings, and also by speaking as an elector, that Kossuth, between 1832 and 1835, gradually forced himself into public life. He first began to show himself as a thorn in the side of the Austrion Government in its illegal despotism, by superintending the lithographic circulation of the reports of the debates both in the Diet and at the county meetings; thus frustrated the censorship of the press, which had hitherto prevented all publicity. Shortly afterwards, in the yea 1837, having edited the Pesth newspaper with th greatest spirit, and successfully pointed out the law less acts of the Austrians. he was suddenly seized b an armed force and thrust into a dungeon in the Castle of Buda. All our readers must be aware of the infamous notoriety which Austrian prisons have earned for themselves. It is the hellish practices of the "Paternal Government," to make its cells so ut-terly unfit for human habitation as nearly in all terly unit for human habitation as nearly in al cases, either to undermine the health, or to shatter the understanding of its victims. Two other prisoners were seized and confined about the same period of them one, the celebrated Baron Wesselenyi, a Hercules in stature, was rendered blind through th dampness of his dungeon, and has since died prema turely. The other, a poet whose name escapes us a this moment (yet we think that it was Lovassi), wa only released from his pit at Buda, as a confirmed

furitive offered than at the humble dwelling of K-

suth's venerable mother. This Polish emigration with their tales of wee easily stimulated the sympa

thies of the generous Hungarians, and it did mucl towards the permanent spread of liberal ideas, amids

Kossuth, indeed, did not suffer to such an extent but after three years, confinement, he came out with an emaciated and debilitated frame which has un doubtedly prevented him from much physical endu rance during the late struggle, and perhaps too from personal prowess in the field to which our broad-backed Cromwell first turned his hand when he was

also well past forty years of age.

The eventual release of Kossuth was moreover owing entirely to the selfish interests of the Austrian despots. The diplomatic embroilments which around 1840 between England and France, relative the Syrian question, had caused such fear to the Austrian and Prussian Governments that they both increased their armaments. But in order to obtain a greater contingent of men, and a larger supply of money from the Hungarian Diet, the Vienna Cabine deemed it expedient to give way to the repeated wishes expressed by the votes of that Diet on severa minor affairs, and amongst other points was the liber ation both of Kossuth and Wesselenyi from their il legal confinement.

Some time elapsed before the health of Kossuth could enable him to return to his former avocations as Tribune of the Hungarian people, and it was at that period whilst on a trip to a watering-place tha he met, wooed, and married his wife. Theresa Mes selenyi, of a noble family resident at Stuhl-Weisser burg on the route from Buda to the Baths on the Balaton Lake, or Platten sea. That event, which permanently fixed the domestic happiness of this distinguished patriot, by no means abated the zeal which burnt within his breast to emancipate his fellow-countrymen.

With returning convolutions, he again worked as-siduously as before, but with greater authority as a known martyr, to rescue the just rights of Hungary from the rejuctant grasp of that perfidious House or Hapsburg-Loriane, whose good qualities are about equal to the v ces of our Stuarts and the Bourbons both concentrated in one stem! In this per ceful and constitutional manner did Kossüth carry on the struggle until 1847. Towards the end of the ng year, the three great military powers had finally accomplished the utter dismen unhappy Poland, by the annexation of the free city of Crac w to the dominions of the Austrian empire The universal disgust with which public opinion tue of abroad received the news of this spoilation was one no vote.

of the first indications (after the long calm sinc 1830) that nations were again beginning to think for themselves. The promises too of liberality which Pins IX, had made soon after his elevation to th Pius IX. had made soon after his elevation to the Pontificate, acted as a leaven, fermenting all Italy. These external causes, and the gradual spread of sound principles in Hungary itself (mainly through the means of Kossuth's unceasing efforts), had shown to the Vienna bureaucrats that something must be done for Hungary. Towards the end of the summer of 1847, their Diet was dissolved as being too liberal for Metternich, and at the new election, Kossuth was hen for the first time* returned as Deputy for Pesth in a most triumphant manner.

n a most triumphant manner. Before the actual assembling of this newly-cor-ened Diet in November, 1847, there was a prelimivened Diet in November, 1841, there was a preliminary meeting held by the Liberal opposition. On hat occasion, a programme was drawn up by Francis Deak, which contained most of the unredressed prievances complained of by every successive Dietince 1832, and all those essential reforms (indicated herein with precision) which were afterwards either egally passed and ratified by the late Emperor Ferdinard as King of Hungary on the 11 of April, 1848. and, as King of Hungary, on the 11 of April, 1848, at Presburg, or were subsequently introduced by Aossuth either as a Minister or the Governor of Hungary during the war. On the opening of this me-morable Diet, Kossuth supported these views with the greatest ability and fervour: the new Diet was also more determined to obtain justice even than the late one. Nevertheless, month after month passed late one. Nevertheless, month after month passed away with nought but procrastination and chicanery from Vienna in reply to repeated applications from the Diet for their legal rights and for ordinary reforms in accordance with the age, when the French Revolution of February, 1848, burst upon the astonished world! On the arrival of that news, Kossuth, on the 2nd of March, in a most eloquent speech. noved for a new address to the Monarch, firmly reterating their former propositions, but now he added a prayer, "That liberal institutions similar to the dungarian constitution be accorded to all the Herelitary States, and thus make a United Austrian M narchy, based upon broad and constitutional princi-ples." This is he who has been talked of as a mere revolutionist, as a Magyar who would oppress the solavesd These wise and good suggestions, were of Sclavesd These wise and good suggestions, were of course, spurned. The rest is well known: for while, in a few days, Metternich was ousted by an emeute managed by the Viennese students, the Court promised everything, meaning never to keep those promises, and it has most strenuously acted up to its fraudulent intention. "Non populis servanda fides" has always been its maxim.

With the fall of Metternich, however, as the Court Consolible, for the old Empower Ferdinand was a

Camarilla (for the old Emperor Ferdinand was a mere idiot) had agreed to the demands of the Diet, mere idiot) had agreed to the demands of the Diet, a new career was opened to Kossuth. The late lamented victim of Austrian vengeance, Count Louis Batthyanyi, was appointed Prime Minister, under the new system of direct and responsible Ministers for Hungary. He had long befriended Kossuth, and it was largely through his instrumentality that Kossuth had obtained his election as Deputy for Pesth. He at once offered the portfolio of Finance to Kos suth, and the great abilities exhibited there by the new Minister amply justified the hopes entertained

by his most ardent admirers.

The position of Minister of Finance, even in the times of Political quiet, is ever an arduous one; yet how much more difficult was the situation of Kossut when he had to construct and rear a new office during a period of the utmost excitement, and of the ruins of Austrian management, which left the Trea-

ury bankrupt, both in money and credit! The political confidence which was reposed in Kossuth by the nation soon bore good fruit by the early return of credit to the hitherto depreciated paper currency, which had been issued by the National Bank at Pesth whilst under the direction of the Austrians. He early regulated the issue of notes to as to bear a safe proportion to the bullion in the bank, and between the time of his taking office in the month of April, and the meeting of the new Diet in July, an entirely new aspect of financial affairs was apparent in the Hungarian Exchequer. By that time, however, the rapid strides that political vents were taking by the artfully-concocted schism between the mercenary Ban of Croatia, Jellachich and the new Hungarian Ministry, soon diverted the ability of Kossuth's great mind from any further opportunity for Financial Reform to the necessity of t once standing forth as the champion of warlike reparation on a most extended scale, so as to be eady for any emergency which the enemies of free

Very shortly after the first opening of the new should be a second that Diet in July. Kossuth proposed that a committee should be appointed to co-operate with the Ministry in all measures essential for the defence of their country; that the national army be increased to the number of 200,000, so as to repel the invasion of the Servians, to put down the agrarian outrages of the Wallachians, and to oppose the threatened hostilities of Jellachich; and finally that the Finance Minister be empowered to issue national notes or Exchequer bills to the amount of 10.000,000 florins to meet the creased expenditure of the last resolution. Alrough Kossuth was labouring under so severe indis position that he was actually obliged to be carried nto the Diet, yet this speech, amongst his many orilliant orations, stands unrivalled. It were needless to say that these resolutions were all voted by acclamation; and also that Kossuth formed one of the Deputies appointed to the Committee for the Between that time, and the ac-National Detends Detween that think, and the actual invasion of Hungary by Jellachich with Croat and Imperial troops towards the end of September. Kossuth was directing all his energies, both as Minister of Finance, and a Member of the Defence Committee, towards organizing additional forces for his

mittee, towards organizing additional forces for his country. All that time, through the double dealings of the Austrian Court, Batthyanyi and the rest of the Ministry were almost in a state of total abeyance. All had, indeed, collectively resigned early in September, but the Court again appointed Bat-thyanyi, and thereby gained time for Jellachich to receive additional reinforcements of other Imperial roops stationed in Hungary, who had been ordered o join him; for the fair fame of the patriot Louis Batthyanyi's name was thought likely to act as a cloak for this Machiavellianism. For let us remem-ber, all this time there was the Palantine Arch-Duke Stephen, acting with the Hungarian Diet and the Ministry against Jellachich, and still there were Ministers aiding the Ban in his invasion of Hungary! Before a blow was struck, Jellachich had advanced to within fifty miles of Pesth. Then t was that when the hastily-collected force of a few lungarian regulars and a motley body of National

Guards and armed peasantry were in sight of the nvaders, the Palantine Arch-Duke Stephen, who commanded in chief, suddenly fled away to Vienna! Although thus deserted by their commander in uch a pitiful and treacherous manner, the Hunga rian troops under the next senior officer, General Moga, stood firm, and their courage was supported by the presence of Kossuth and the Committee of efence appointed by the Diet. Jellachich, still ushing forward on the Buda-Pesth road, came into ontact, on the 29th of September, with the national orces at Sokorro, near Stuhl-Weissenburg. In the action which ensued, however, he was worsted and beaten back, although superior both in numbers and in the composition of his army; for it was formed of trained border troops, and regular Imperial battalions which had been placed under him by he perfidious Austrian Ministry at Vienna. On th other hand, the Hungarian forces were nearly all composed of raw levies, raised by the enthusiasm of people themselves, and organized as best could on the very spur of the moment. Nevertheless, Jellachich had counted on the meeting no opportion from the Hungarian regulars and also on the s Jellachich h onnivance of the generals in command, he found imself in a most perilous situation, being defeated n the field and without provisions in the middle of hostile country, now thoroughly aroused to its dan-er. The faithless Ban obtained an armistice for time to refer all things to the Emperor-King at Vienna; yet he broke his engagement by employing this time in retreating on Vienna, and left a whole livision of 10,000 Croats to be captured while he

caped with the remainder! om this time until the final catastrophe which laid Hungary prostrate before the ruthless Austrians, the history of Kossuth is indeed the history of the entire war of independence which that noble country Kossuth is indeed the history of th so fearlessly waged against its numerous enemies. Frue, there were other names which formed many brilliant-episodes throughout those stirring tin brillant-episodes throughout those stirring times, such as Bem, Dembinski, Klapka, Guyon, Perzeel, Damianich, Aulich and Vetter; yet it was Kossuth who was the mainspring by which all was moved: it was he, like our Chatham, and like the French Carnot who organized victory. In awarding the nead of glory to Kossuth, it is still very difficult to ay whether he was greatest in his peaceful careen of twenty-one years, during which he raised himself poor and unbefriended scholar, to be the chief eader of an aristocratic though liberal nation, or when we find him, a civilian, creating an army of he importance of the Napoleonic era in the short

*In the Diet of 1885, Kossuth had sat as the substi ue of Magnate Lady, where he could speak, but had

period of six months. When the war commenced, the entire national Hungarian troops which were in their country, consisted of twenty-eight regular battalions of infantry, mustering below 20,000 bayonets, and likewise fourteen newly raised battalions of fencibles called Honveds, which, though of 1,000 each, were all recruits. Besides, however, there were nine regiments of Hussars, which, with the depots of the other three absent in distant lands, probably amount-do to between 7,000 or 8,000 magnificent horsemen.

The was sent into the Chamber of Deputies as member for Aix, at whose chamber of Deputies as member for Aix, at whose claims and act as a menition to all the tyrants of Europe, and college he had studied.

Thiers was no favourite when he entered the act as a menition to all the tyrants of Europe, and class the substitutional independence of generous and gallant Hungary against all the banded might of its lawless invaders and bloodthirsty oppressors.

ADOLPHE THIERS.

of great financial difficulty. He was sent into the Chamber of Deputies as member for Aix, at whose classed to such a studied.

Thiers was no favourite when he entered the Chamber, he was very generally disliked, and he did Chamber; he was very generally disliked, and he did Chamber; he was very generally disliked, and he did Chamber; he was very generally disliked, and he did college he had studied.

Thiers was no favourite when he entered the constitutional independence of generous and gallant Hungary against all the banded might of its lawless invaders and bloodthirsty oppressors.

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M. THERS is one of the notable calchrities of our their country, consisted of twenty-eight regular battering of the province of a member for Aix, at whose classed the studied.

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ADOLPHE THIERS.

We have no hesitation in acknowledging or the banded might of democratizing and passing the first opportant the constitutional difficulty. d to between 7,000 or 8,000 magnificent norsement.

Formidable as these last were, their presence was hardly equivalent to the absence of any national intillery whatsoever. Such was the basis upon in England as the author of the famous History of the French Revolution. But in his own country, he had a distinguished orator and statesna in October, 1848, Marshal Windischgratz was preparing to invade Hungary on all sides with more han 120,000 veteran Imperialists. Nevertheless, by raising many more "Honved" battalions, and by loubling the number of Hussars by fresh recruits nonling the number of russars by fresh recruits mid forming new regiments, and most of all by improvising a numerous corps of artillerymen formed of the gentry, the students, and artisans of intelligence, one half of those Austrian invaders were tilled, wounded taken prisoners and invalided by he end of April, the Marshal himself disgraced and uperseded, and the soil of Hungary emancipated rom Austrian occupation!

Up to this period we have studiously avoided the

very mention of Gorgey. The talent of that man must be admitted, and early as a major he did much good towards perfecting the plans of military organ-zation which were followed. But arriving at the command of the Hungarian army at Presburg, by having depreciated the honesty and fidelity of the previous general, Moga (who now expiates his pariotism in fetters), he appears to have had but one dea (which he followed for months with astute perseverance)—namely, to make himself independent of all other control, and then sell his country to her most inveterate enemies. The only regret to which Kossuth can be obnoxious is the openness of heart which did not allow him to discern the traitor early enough, and the gentleness in not dealing summarily with him when, on the first march or the Austrian into Pesth, Gorgey retiring towards Schemnitz with three divisions, issued at Waitzen, on the 9th Janu-ary, 1849, a Proclamation, setting himself up as General of the Army, and repudiating the Committee of Defence, from whom he had accepted the rank of General. We cannot help thinking that thus early he wished to be cut off with his corps, and to surrender. The surpassing gallantry, however, with which our countryman, Guyon, defeated the Austrian General Schlick, at Branitzo, opened a passage for the whole of Gorgey's forces, and he thus could not get "cut off." He ought then to have been tried, and deposed, if not executed, indeed; and the army would have been entirely satisfied by Guyon's replacing Gorgey in the command of the corps which he had just saved in spite of the traitor. The next. and by far the more serious case occurred on the 15th of February, 1849, when Gorgey delayed the 15th of February, 1849, when Gorgey delayed the march of his corps, although ordered by Dembinski to make a movement which would have prevented the escape of Schlick's corps, then in an isolated position. But, worst of all, Gorgey positively disobeyed Dembinski on the field of Kapolna on the 27th and 28th of the same month, by which that bloody contest remained a drawn battle. After that, no doubt the unjustifiable interference of the Commissioner Sympass against Dembinski pade matters. doubt the dijustifiable therefered of the Commis-sioner Sæmere against Dembinski made matters difficult; yet the advice of General Mezzaros, the Minister of War, was clearly right. "Gorgey, as a soldier, disobeyed his superior, and should have been ried." and he must then have been legally and rightly punished for such a crime. If that had hap-pened, and either Klapka or Damianich had been made the Commander-in-Chief, in all human proba-bility the nation might have been saved. Both of binty the nation might have been saved. Both of those generals were perfectly sincere, and both of them, in separate commands, had really won those battles in April by which the principal renown of Gorgey was obtained. On the refusal of a courtmartial. General Mezzaros resigned, and only again served when his country's cause was rendered desperate by the determined treachery of Gorgey. N doubt this absence of severity arose from the noble kindness of Kossuth, and he, so generous himself hoped by generosity to win the devotion of the heartless Gorgey; but in such a case, we doubt not but that Cromwell, Chatham, or Washington, would have acted otherwise, and perhaps saved the cause

of their country.

Yet what a tribute this is to the heart of a man who was the leader of an outraged nation in arms that his only fault may be that he was 100 good! The only other mistake which Kossuth aid to have made, was the formal deposition of the said to have made, was the formal deposition of the House of Hapsburg Loraine voted on the 14th of April, 1849, by the Diet at Debeczin. Some people talk of this as a fatal error: we only think it was unfortunate, as it served as an excuse for some of the old Hungarian aristocracy and for Golgs, take exception at. It was, moreover, a work of supererogation; for if the Hungarians had finally triumphed, they then could have chosen what government the description of the state a piece of paper, which may have done some harm politically, and could have done no good practically

in the field of battle or at the council-board. We have already mentioned with what diminished orces the Imperialists evacuated Hungary by the en of April. Again breathing time was given to that noble country; yet well it needed it, for the Russian Autocrat was soon to come to the aid of his brother tyrant with an enormous reinforcement of 180.000 troops. Unfortunately the subtle betrayer, Gorgey, was now both Commander-in-Chief, as well as Minster of War, and he thus was able entirely to parayze the armies in the field, and partially to pre complete system of defence by levee en masse, which could only succeed when perfectly well organized. After keeping the main army of some 55,000 men (the flower of the whole nation), in a state of inacivity, on the upper Danube, for more than six weeks whilst the Russians were coming and the Austrians were recruiting and re-organizing their shattered corps, Gorgey, about the 20th of June, 1849, commenced a series of actions by which he wilfully got each of his corps beaten so as to break their spirits. Later, when the Austrians, 65.000 strong, together with 16,000 Russians with 280 guns, un-Haynau, were all concentrated on the south of the Danube, opposite Raab, he left Poltenberg's corp and Kmethy's division unsupported, and actually moved two other corps by three marches round a cir cle, so that they were necessarily too late! Again, in the actions of the 2nd and 11th of July, near Komorn, he wilfully kept two corps idle whilst the other three were unable to do more than keep their position against the superior forces of the allied auto During this time, however, he had been de posed from the command by the Government of Kossuth; yet he managed to keep the army isolated near Komorn until both the Austrians under Haynau and the main body of Russians under Paskewitch had got petween him and Pesth, and thus he was able to le his army by a long circituous route, and again to be just too late, at Arad, to co-operate with Benr at the battle of Temesvar, on the 9th of August. Immediately upon the defeat of Bem, he at last revealed his long-conceived project, insisted that he, as the only unvanquished general, could treat for a surrende better than Kossuth, or any other political leader Kossuth then, for his country's sake, divested himsel of his position as President Governor, that Gorgey might make the best terms possible. The rest is too notorious. Gorgey lives quietly and pardoned at Klaggenfurth, while thirteen of his comrades and followers who surrendered with him were put to death at Arad, by the brutal Haynau, on the same day that the noble Louis Batthyanyi was judicially murdered at Pesth. Kossuth and many other illustrious patrihad been more wise, and retired into Turkey Still the vindictive autocrats craved for more blood and these exiles were forthwith claimed from the Suitan to serve as food for the gallows. We all remember how nobly the Ottoman Porta behaved, and ow, also, the British fleet drew up at the Dardanelles to support the Sultan in his righteous refusal to be tray innocent blood. Fully two years have passed since these events, yet still the Austrians wished to bully the Porte to become jailers of Kossuth for an unlimited period. The Turkish Ministry have firmly resisted being made to do the dirty work of ty-rants; and we shall doubtless soon hear that the Viennese Cabinet has hounded on their Ban Jellachich to act as a Solave propagandist in Bosnia, and to excite troubles in Turkish Croatia. It will behoove as to keep our fleet handy, so as to be able to act either in the Adriatic or Black Seas, as the case may he: for the liberation of Kossuth and his companions by the Turks, is only the natural sequence of their having been refused to be delivered up to their purfought. suers when demanded with such haughty threats, both by the Czar and the Emperor.

o be formed forthwith, when, after the fall of Vien- is also known as a distinguished orator and statesman; indeed, it is not too much to say, that Theirs

You enter the Chamber of Deputies on some day of grand debate. A speaker has possession of the ear of the house. You see little more than his head above the marble of the tribune, but the head is a good one,—large, well-formed, and intelligent. His eyes the twinkle of which you can discern behind those huge speciacles he wears, are keen and piercing. His face is short, and rather disfigured by a grin, but a clever fellow, who knew what oards he was playing. He who was for passing the Rhine, was now all for repose and peace; he would have no more in novations, nor propagandism; before, the advocate of equality and democracy, he now became the defender of conservatism, the peerage, and the old institutions of France. He stood almost alone in defending the peerage, but it fell nevertheless, and the revolution went on. His face is short, and rather disfigured by a grin, bu when he speaks, it is lively, volatile, and expressive in a remarkable degree. His thin nervous lips curl ed like Voltaire's, are characterized by a smile, by

turns the most winning, sarcastic, and subtle, that can possibly be imagined.

Listen to him. He speaks with a nasal twang and a provincial accent. He has no melody in his voice it is loud and ear-piercing,—that of a vizen. Sometis loud and ear-piercing,—that of a vizen. times it rises to a screech, as that of Sheil's did. And yet all ears hang listening to that voice, which pours forth a succession of words embodying ideas as clear as crystal, copious almost to excess, but never tire-His exuberant thoughts flow from him with effort; he is perfectly easy, frank, familiar, and colloquial, in his style; his illustrations are most happy, often exceedingly brilliant. Be his theme ever so unpopular, he is invariably listened to with inter-

so unpopular, he is invariably listened to with interest. His diminutive figure, his grim face, his screeching voice, are all forgotten in the brilliancy of his eloquence, and in the felicitous dexterity of his argument. That speaker is M. Theirs.

Such as his position is, he has made it himself. He has worked his way upwards from obscure poverty. He owes nothing to birth, but everything to labour. His father was a poor locksmith of Marseilles, where Adolphe was born in the year 1797. Through the interest of some of his mother's relations, the boy the interest of some of his mother's relations, the boy obtained admission to the free school of Marseilles, where he distinguished himself by his industry, and achieved considerable success. From thence, at eighteen, he went to study law at the town of Aix. Here it was that he formed his friendship with Mignet, afterwards the distinguished historian. These two young men, in the intervals of their dry labours in the study of law, directed their attention to literary, historical, and political subjects. Thiers even led a political party of the students of Aix, and harrangued them against the government of the restoration. He was practising his eloquence for the tribune, though he then knew it not. He thus got into disgrace with the professors and the police, but the students were ardently devoted to him. He comwent to Rome and kissed the Pope's toe, bringing went to Rome and kissed the Pope's toe, bringing went to Rome and kissed the pope's to "the little Jacobin." The competition was adjourned till next year. Thiers sent in his paper again A coalition ministry was formed in 1838, and ed till next year. There sent in his paper again "next year," but meanwhile a production arrived from Paris, which eclipsed all the others. To this the prize was speedily adjudged by the professors. But great was their dismay, when, on opening the sealed letter containing the name of the competitor, as reduced to the position of a simple deputy on the great was their dismay, when the competitors are reduced to the position of a simple deputy on the great was reduced to the position of a simple deputy on the great was reduced to the position. But again did M. Thiere it was found to be no other than that of M. Thiers

The young lawyer commenced practice in the town of Aix but finding it up-hill work, and not at all productive, he determined to remove in company with his friend Mignet, to seek his fortune in Paris. Full of talents, but light in pockets, the two friends entered the capital, and took lodgings in one of its obscurest and dirtiest quarters,—a room on the fourth floor of a house in the dark Passage Montesquieu, of which a deal chest of drawers, a walnut-wood bedstead, two chairs, and a small black table, somewha rickety, constituted the furniture. There the two students lodged, working for the future. They did not wait with their hands folded. Thiers was only twenty-four, but he could already write with briltwenty-lour, but he could afready write with him-liancy and power, as his prize essay had proved. He obtained an introduction to Manuel, then a man of great influence in Paris, who introduced Thiers to Lafitte, the banker, and Lafitte got him admitted among the editors of the Constitutionelle, then the leading journal. It was the organ of Les Epiciers. or "grocers," in other words, of the rising middle classes of France. At the same time Mignet obtain-

ed a similar engagement on the Courier.

The position of Theirs was a good one to start from and he did not fail to take advantage of it. He possessed a lively and brilliant style, admirably suited for polemical controversy; and he soon attracted noice by the boldness of his articles. He ventured t write on all subjects, and in course of time he learned something of them. Art, politics, literature, philoso-phy, religion, history, all came alike ready to his In France, the literary man is much a greater person than he is in England. There the journalist of a question. He is greatest in an attack; he is a is more than equal to a great borough-mongering lord capital puller-down; when anything is to be built He is a veritable member of the ourth estate, which in France overshadows all others. Thiers became known, invited, courted, and was a frequenter of the most brilliant salons of the opposition But newspaper writing was not enough to satisfy the indefatigable industry of the man. He must write history too, and his theme was notther more nor less than the great French Revolution. Our readers must know the book well enough. It is remarkably rapid brilliant, stylish,—full of interest in its narrative, though not very scrupulous in its morality,—decided ly fatalistic, recognising heroism only in the conquer-or, and unworthiness only in the vanquished,—in short, the history of M. Theirs is a defication of suc-But ordinary readers did not look much below the surface; the brilliant narrative, which minister fascinated all readers; and M. Thiers at once took his place among the most distinguished literary and political leaders of France.

He became a partner in the Constitutionelle; de-

cended from his garret, turned dandy, and frequent ed Tortoni's. Nothing less than a handsome hotel could now contain him. Thiers has grown a successcould now contain him. Thiers has grown a success-ful man, and to such nothing is denied. Liberalism had thriven so well with him, that he must go a little further, he must be democratic; the drift of opinion was then in that direction, so he set on foot the Na onal, the organ of the revolutionary party. The war which this paper waged against the of Charles X. and the Polignac ministry, was of the most relentless kind. The National it was, that most relentless kind. stung the government into the famous Ordonnances, which issued in the "Three Days' "Revolution of 1830 Thiers was, throughout, the soul of this arde obstinate, brilliant struggle against the old Bourbon

The National had only been seven months in existnce, when the event referred to occurred. The Prdannances against the Press appeared on the mornng of the 26th of July. In the course of the day. the leaders of the Opposition Press, and several mempers of the Chamber of Deputies, met at the office of the National. M. Thiers at once propounded the course that was to be adopted at this juncture.

ust perform an act." And what mean you by an act?" " A signal of disobedience to a law which is no law

Well-do it then!" was the reply. A committee was named, on the spur of the mo-ment, composed of Thiers, Chatelain, and Cauchois-Lemaire. Theirs drew up the protest; he inserted the leading idea,—"The writers of journals called upon the first to obey, ought to give the first example of resistance." This was the signal of Revolution!

Some said,—"Good! We shall insert the protest as a leading article in our journals." "Not only that," said Theirs, "we must put our names under it, and our heads under it." The protest was agreed to, af-The protest was agreed to, after considerable discussion; it was published; and the people of Paris indorsed the protest in the streets of Paris the very next day. Thus Thiers performed the initial act which led to the expulsion from France of the elder branch of the Bourbon family. But it ought to be added that, after having signed the protest, which was published next morning Thiers returned to muse in the shades of Morency, and did not return to Paris until the

Of course, Thiers was now a man of greater mark We

went on.
On Marshal Soult assuming the direction of affairs

in 1831, Thiers was appointed Minister of the Interi-or. La Vendée was in flames at the time, Belgium was menaced, and excitement generally prevailed Thiers acted with great energy under the circum stances; by means of gold, a traitor was found who secured the arrest of the Duchess de Berri, and the rebellion in Vender was extinguished. A French army was sent against Antwerp, the citadel was taken, and the independence of Belgium secured. In the Chambers, Theirs obtained a credit for a hundred millions of france, for the completion of public works. the Chambers, Theirs obtained a credit for a hundred millions of francs, for the completion of public works. The statue of Napoleon was replaced on the Place Vendome; public works were everywhere proceeded with; roads were formed; canals dug; and industry began generally to revive. The Minister of the Interior was successful.

But a storm was hrewing. The republicans were

terior was successful.

But a storm was brewing. The republicans were put a powerful party, and the government brought to bear upon them the terrors of the law. Scoret associations were put down, and an explosion took place. Insurrections broke out at Paris and Lyons; Thier insurrections bloke out that when the was less sparing of his person than he had been during the three day of Paris; for at Lyons two officers fell at his side of Paris; for at Lyons two officers fell at his side killed by musket-shots aimed at the Minister himself killed by musket-shots aimed at the Minister himself. At length the insurrection was got under; dissensions occurred in the ministry: Thiers refired, but soon after took office under Marshal Mortier; the fetes of July, 1835, arrived; the Fieschi massacre took place, Thiers being by the king's side at the time of the explosion. Laws against the Liberty of the Press followed this diabolical act, and now M. Thiers was found on the side of represent of free was found on the side of repression of free speech The laws against the Press were enforced by him with rigour. He was now on the high road to power He became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. But the Spanish intervention ques tion occurred. Thiers was in favour of interven tion, and the majority of the ministry were oppose to it. Thiers resigned office and bided his time. H

was reduced to the position of a simple deputy on the seats of the opposition. But again did M. Thiers find himself in power, after the failure of the Dotation Bill of the Duke of Nemours. The ministry of March 1st, 1840, was formed, and Thiers was the President of the Council. Louis Philippe confided all to him; but though Louis trusted Thiers, and perhaps owed his crown to him. this statesman seem d really to be his evil genius. The Thiers ministry brought the government of France into imminer danger from foreign powers, and was replaced, as natter of urgency, by that of Guizot in October Thiers again relapsed into violent opposition. Year-passed, during which he proceeded with his comple-tion of the History of the Consulate and the Empire. which brought him in large gains. I he fatal year of 1848 arrived; and when Guizot was driven from ower, Louis Philippe again, and for the last time charged M. Thiers with the formation of a ministry t did not last an hour. The revolution of 1848 wa lready consummated.

The career of Thiers since then is well known For a time he disappeared from France; haunted Louis Philippe's foot-steps,—still protesting undying love for that branch of the Bourbon family. He returned to the Chamber of Deputies, where he is again n opposition; though what he is, and what the principles he holds, it is difficult to say. Principles, in leed, seem to stick to Thiers but lightly. One day e is the bitter enemy of socialism, the next he i its defender. He is a Free-trader to day, a Protect tionist to-morrow. He is a liberal and conservative by turns. In short, he is a man "too clever by half. d seems constantly tempted. like many skilfu speakers, to show how much can be said on both sides you will not find Thiers amo He is a thoroughly dexterous man, - sagacious, subtle, scheming and indefatigable. Few trust hir " Have you read Thiers he is praised! speech? Ah! there is transcendant orator! ys another, "who believes in what Thiers says The little stinging dwarf, -he is only the roue of th tribune!

Thus, though Thiers has many admirers, he has lew friends. His changes have been so sudden and unexpected on many occasions, that few care to trust him. He is not a man to be depended upon. He has been a republican and a monarchist by turns; who knows but to-morrow he may be a Red? It all dehow the wind blows! This is what the Thiers. The nobles regard him as a pa ends on how the wind blo venu; the republicans stigmatize him as a renegade. The monarchists think of him as a waiter on Provi-

M. Cormenin (Timon), in his Livre des Orateurs, has drawn a portrait of Thiers with a pencil of cau tic. Perhaps it is too severe; but many say it is just. In that masterly sketch, Cormenin says,—"Princismake revolutions and revolutionists. nd monarchies, aristocracies, republics, parlia nents. Principles are morals and religion, peace and wer. Principles givern the world. In truth.
M. Thiers affirms that there are no principles, that is to say, M. Thiers has none. That is all."—From Eliza Cook's Journal.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

By Rev. HENRY BELLOWS, in Christian Inquirer.

WE have read the report of the proceedings of this Convention with lively interest and general sat-isfaction. We confess ourselves to be much surprised at the prevailing good sense, propriety, and moral elevation of the meeting. No candid reader can deny the existence of singular ability, honest and pure aims, elequent and forcible advocacy, and a startling self! What fool palayer that be! Do you tink I be for you tink I be? You say God was plenty vexed at man for doing worse ting, and then you tell me he go kill him Son to please himself! What fool palayer that be! Do you tink I be for you tink I be? You say God was plenty vexed at man for doing worse ting, and then you tell me he go kill him Son to please himself! What fool palayer that be! Do you tink I be for you tink I be for you tink I be? power in the reports and speeches of this Convention "Well," said he, "what's to be done now, as to op-losition in the journals—in our articles? Come! we portant meeting since that held in the cabin of the Mayflower. That meeting recognized the social and political equality of one half the human race; this officeal equality of one main the fidular race; one seerts the social and political equality of the other alf, and of the whole. Imagine the difference which half, and of the whole. Imagine the difference which it would have made in our Declaration of Independence, to have inserted "and women," in the first clause of the self-evident truths it asserts; men and women are created equal!" This Convention declares this to be the true interpretation of the thatall Declaration, and, at any rate, designs to amend the popular reading of the instrument, to this effect.—Nor is it a theoretical change which is aimed at. No more practical or tremendous revolution was ever sought in society, than that which the Woman's Rights Convention inaugurates. To emancipate half the human race from its present position of dependence on the other half—to abolish every distinction between the sexes that can be abolished, or which is maintained by statute or conventional usage—to throw open all the employments of society with equal freedom to men and women—to allow no difference whatsoever, in the eye of the law, in their duties or their rights - this, we submit, is a reform, surrassing in pregnancy of purpose and potential results, any other now upon the platform if it do not outweigh Magna Charta and our own Declaration themselves. very well recollect the scorn with which the an

Chamber of Deputies as member for Aix, at whose college he had studied.

Thiers was no favourite when he entered the Chamber; he was very generally disliked, and he did much to alarm the timid by his style of dressing a la-Danton, as well as by his high-flown phrases in favour of democratizing Europe, saving Peland described. Thiers was no favourite when he entered the Chamber; he was very generally disliked, and he did much to alarm the timid by his style of dressing a la-Danton, as well as by his high-flown phrases in favour of democratizing Europe, saving Pcland, delivering Belgium, and passing the Rhine. His elolivering Belgium, and passing the Rhine. His elolivering Belgium, and passing the Rhine he had tie. When the Lafitte ministry fell, of which he had been a member, Thiers at once deserted that party, been a member, Thiers at once deserted that party, and attached himself to the Casimir-Perier administration. He fell foul of his old comrades, who proclaimed him a renegade. Never mind! Thiers was a clever fellow, who knew what oards he was playing. He who was for passing the Rhine, was now all for repose and peace; he would have no more in novations, nor propagandism; before, the advocate of quality and democracy, he now became the defender of conservaitism, the peerage, and the old institutions of France. He stood almost along in defending the host if the parartheless and the revolution. questions of right and rights have no appeal from the bar of conventional taste to that of reason. And, however it may have been at the outset, we think the Woman's Rights question has now made good its title to be heard in the superior court.

its title to be neard in the superior court.

The principles involved in this great question we cannot now discuss; but we have a few thoughts upon the attitude of the reformers towards society. ipon the attitude of the reformers towards society, which we would respectfully commend to attention. If the female sex is injured in its present position, it is an injury growing out of universal mistake—at honest error, in which the sexes have conspired, with honest error, in which the sexes have conspired, without intentional injustice on one side, or feeling of wrong on the other. Indeed, we could not admit that there had been thus far any wrong or mistake at all, except in details. Mankind have hitherto found the natural functions of the two sexes mark ing out different spheres for them. Thus far, as we think, the circumstances of the world have compelled a marked division of labour, and a marked diffiof culture and political position between the sexes.

The facts of superior bodily strength on the masculine side, and of maternity on the feminine side, small line side, and of maternity on the feminine side, small as they are now made to appear, are very great and decisive facts in themselves, and have necessarily governed the organization of society. It is between the sexes as between races—the stronger rules; and and it has hither to been supposed to be of service to the common interest of society, that this rule should be legalized and embodied in the social customs of every community. As a fact, woman, by her bodily weakness and her maternal office, was from the first a comparatively private and domestic creature; her education, from circumstances, was totally different. education, from circumstances, was totally different, her interests were different, the sources of her happiness different from man's; and as a fact, all these things, though with important modifications, have continued to be so to this day. The fact has seemed to the world a final one. It has been thought that in her present position, she was in the best position relative to man which her nature or organization admitted of. That she is man's inferior in respect to all offices and duties requiring great bodily pow ers, or great moral courage, or great intellectual effort, has been almost universally supposed honestly thought too, and without the least disposition to deny

For in respect to moral sensibility, affections nanners, tastes, and the passive virtues, woman has ong been honestly felt to be the superior of man The political disfranchisement of women, and their eclusion from publicity, have grown out of sincere d from man an exemption from the cares and a proection from the perils of the out-of door world Mankind, in both its parts, may have been utterly mistaken in this judgment; but it has been nearly universal, and thoroughly sincere—based thus far we think, upon staring facts and compulsory circum

er equality on this account, in the scale of

In starting a radical reform upon this subject, it is expedient that it should be put, not on the basis of old grievances, but upon the ground of new light of recent and fresh experiences, of change of circumstances. It may be that the relative position of the sexes is so changed by an advancing civilization that the time has come for questioning the conclu sion of the world respecting woman's sphere. Al surprise at opposition to this notion, all sense of in ury, all complaint of past injustice, ought to cease Woman's part has been the part which her actua state made necessary. If another and a better fu-ture is opening, let us see it and rejoice in it as a new gift from Providence.

And we are not without suspicion that the time for some great change has arrived. At any rate, we confess our surprise at the weight of the reasoning brought forward by the recent Convention, and shall ndeavour henceforth to keep our masculine mindfull, doubtless, of conventional prejudices—open to the light which is shed upon the theme.

Meanwhile, we must beg the women who are press-ng this reform to consider that the conservatism of nstinct and taste, though not infallible, is respectable and worth attention. The opposition they will receive is funded on prejudices that are not selfish, but merely masculine. It springs from no desire to keep women down, but from a desire to keep them up; from a feeling—mistaken it may be—that their strength, and their dignity, and their happiness, lie in their seclusion from the rivalries, strifes, and pubc duties of life espect and love for woman, as woman, which characterizes this age, cannot be overstated. But wo man insists upon being respected as a kindred intel ect, and a free competitor, and a political equal .-And we have suspicions that she may surprise the conservative world by making her new prefensions by making her new prefensions Only, meanwhile let her respect the affection good. te and sincere prejudices-if they be prejudiceswhich adhere to the other view; a view made venerable, if not proved true, by the experience of all the ages past.

We hope to give the whole subject more attention in future. Indeed, it will force attention. It may be that the solution of many social problems, long waiting an answer, is delayed by the neglect to take woman's case into fuller consideration. The success of the present reform would give an entirely new problem to political and social philosophers. At present, we endeavour to hold ourselves in a candid uspense.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ORTHODOX MISSIONARIES. An esteemed correspondent sends us the fol-owing extract from Smith's "Gulph of Guinea." reating the author's success in an attempt to enlighten the King of Bonny, King Pepple, with an orthodox immary of Scripture truths "We have many King Pepples in our own country," remarks our corespondent, "and hence the ill success of our orthodox expounders of religion."

"We had a long and serious conversation, and got on very well, till I told him how wicked man became, and lost all favour with God; but that he gave had only begotten Son Jesus Christ, to die for the sins of the world, that through his merits we might get to heaven, and be eternally happy. He stopped mo when describing Christ's sufferings and death, by suddenly exclaiming, "That be d——lie! No tell them d——lie! Do you that he them d-lie! Do you tink I be boy, or do you tink was plenty vexed at man for doing worse ting, and then you tell me he go kill him Son to please himself! What fool palayer that be! Do you tipk 'pose all my niggers do every worse ting, I go kill my son to please myself? No, never! I can't. It be d—fool lie!"

be d -- fool lie. I got him pacified and told him it was the almost universal belief among white men, and among many black ones, too, that had "come up." (become civi-lized); that the Bible said so, and that God had told good men what to put in the Bible; that we knew ey were good men, because they did everything od and wrought wonderful miracles that was good and wrought wonderful miracles, approof that their mission was from God, and that their miracles had been seen by thousands of people.
"Ugh!" said he, "I don't know. Does lie never live for book ? [are lies never written in books ?] I hear of white man going faster than the wind—of his going down into the sea like a fish—of his flying air like a bird-and other strange things think he be nearly the same as God; but when tell me them fool-palaver for God's Son, I tink man be fool; that he pass fool is worse than a fool! I tink he be all same s-," (what St. Paul "counted all things to be to win Christ," but more vulgarly expressed than in our present translation.)

I tried to impress his Majesty with an idea of the instice of God, as well as of his omnipotence dom, and that nothing would satisfy divine justice but such a sacrifice; but he cut me short by saying

'Never mind! let that stand!" Of course, There was now a man of greater mark than ever. The new government of the Citizen King at once secured him; and the son of the Marseilles locksmith, the poor law student of Aix, the newspansion of the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith, independent of the difficulties of language, as the first the intention of this illustrious explicit the screen with which the animal procession of the first Abolitionists was greeted in Boston, some thirty years ago. The children had no conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith, the poor law student of Finance. It is the intention of this illustrious explicit the screen with which the animal procession of the first Abolitionists was greeted one can tell the difficulties they must have to conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith, independent of the difficulties of language, as the first and the conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith the Citizen King even offered him the new procession of the first Abolitionists was greeted in Boston, some thirty years ago. The children had no conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith the Citizen King even offered him; and the screen with characters like King Pepple. No one can tell the difficulties they must have to conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith the citizen King even offered him; and the conception of the first Abolitionists was greeted in Boston, some thirty years ago. The children had no conception of "the Bobolition Society." Dut as of a set of persons making themselves ridiculous for the locksmith can be a conception of the first Abolitionists was greeted in Boston, some thirty years ago. The children ha two are boys and one little girl. We learn with pleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of this illustrious expleasure that it is the intention of the public; but that "Bobolition Solution to the city" has shaken the Union to its centre, and filled the world with sympathy and concern. The Wolling is the world with sympathy and concern. The Wolling is the world with sympathy and concern. The Wolling is the world with sympathy and concern. The Wolling is the world with sympathy and concern. The Wolling is the world with sympathy and concern. The world with sympathy and concern. can hardly be a greater compliment to us than this, for it can be fairly to say. "Were I not a Hungarian inexperience; but he afterwards accepted the office man's Rights Convention is, in like manner, a thing he make, till by force of reason and argument his for honest seorn to point its finger, at; but a few understanding is made to comprehend, and his reason to point its finger, at; but a few understanding is made to comprehend, and his reason to point its finger, at is not approve what you advance."—London Inquirer.